HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 290— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
11 Dec	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10 940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †..		19,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA†	10,940
41 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles.—£50 and £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan '27	DELTA ..	China & Japan.
	SALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Dec.	13 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	15 Jan.	30 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	27th Nov.	Dec. 8
@ Indo Maru ..	2nd Dec.	,, 4
Indo Maru ..	12th ,,	,, 16
Heinan Maru ..	12th ,,	,, 25
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	,, 30
Hankow Maru ..	20th ,,	Jan. 3

@ PROCEEDS TO KARACHI.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P O. Box No. 355.
To Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES]

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC: ACCOUNTANT
426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22937.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
8th Dec.	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
8th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa.
10th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars plese apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTE DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words ; Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WEAVING-MASTER, salary upto Rs. 700 according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars of past service to the MANAGER, Asarwa Mills, Ahmedabad.
A R1305

WANTED—A QUALIFIED NURSE and MIDWIFE Apply with testimonials, stating age, nationality, previous experience and lowest salary expected. No private practice allowed. Quarters free. DEWAN, Dharampur State.
A 27755

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced B Sc., or INTER-SCIENCE. Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 according to qualifications. A sportsman especially expert in Cricket preferred. Apply before the 15th with testimonials to the EDUCATION INSPECTOR, Mangrol (Kathiawar).
A 27784

WANTED:—The People's Insurance Company, Limited, will be glad to entertain applications from pushing and influential young men, preferably graduates in Art or Law to work as Organizers and Agents of the Company in unrepresented districts. Good prospects for really capable men. Paid appointments after short probation guaranteed. The Company is also prepared to negotiate for Provincial Chief Agency in exceptional cases. Apply Dept. Ch: 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
27743

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

VALUABLE BOOKLETS FREE—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries, and are taking India by storm:—(1) HOW TO PRODUCE BOY OR GIRL BY CHOICE, (2) NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE, (3) MANUFACTURE OF HAIR OILS, (4) MANUFACTURE OF BOOT POLISH. Name the subject in which interested. Address:—BERNARD PALISSYCO, Rawalpindi.
L R27405

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R8593

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marsban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THREE BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Parktown, Madras.
T R1297

PURE and FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb tin at Rs. 2/8 and Rs. 2/4. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 lb. in baskets at Rs. 4/ and 2/4. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba via Dalhousie, Punjab
T R1277

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)
FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE 36TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

WILL be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, in January, 1927. For prospectus apply to

N. M. PATVARDHAN,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Art Society,
Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.
27706

NOTICE

WANTED—L.C.E. or B.E., or higher qualified ENGINEER with administrative experience for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality as CHIEF-OFFICER and ENGINEER on the proposed pay of Rs. 400—20—600 p.m. plus Rs. 50 p.m. conveyance allowance.

Security (in bond) wanted for Rs 2,000.

The candidates are required to state age, qualifications and previous services and submit copies of testimonials if any.

The applications must reach the undersigned before 31st December, 1926.

(Signed) MURLIDHAR, J.P.
President, Shikarpur Municipality.
27785

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE CARBON PRODUCTS LIMITED.

ARDESHIR NAMDAR IRANI ..Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the above Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was, on the 6th day of Dec., 1926, presented to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on behalf of the above Petitioner, who is a shareholder of the Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before His Lordship on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1926, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charges.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1926.

PATELL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27781

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2419 of 1926.

JIWATLAL PRATAPSHI, a firm carrying on business at Khara Kuwa, outside the Fort of Bombay, for themselves and on behalf of other creditors of Salehmahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani, deceased, who was until lately carried on business at Dana Bunder outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

Vs.

GOOLMAHOMED SALEHMAHOMED NOORANI, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To,

The Creditors of Salehmahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani (deceased who until lately carried on business at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort).

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza on the 11th day of October, 1926. Notice is hereby given under O.1, R.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the plaintiffs abovenamed have on the 11th day of October, 1926, instituted the above Suit on behalf of themselves and other Creditors of the late Salehmahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the deceased Salehmahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court

(b) That for the aforesaid purposes all necessary actions be taken inquiries made and directions given

(c) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the Suit, a Receiver may be appointed with necessary powers to take charge of all the properties belonging to the said estate.

(d). That pending the hearing and final disposal of the said Suit, the defendant may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or disposing of any property belonging to the said estate and from recovering the outstandings due to the deceased.

(e) That the plaintiffs' costs of the suit may be provided for.

(f) That the plaintiffs may have such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 13th day of December, 1926, at 11-15 o'clock.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 27th day of November, 1926.

Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
27782

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 227 of 1925.

Re: GANNY HAJI AHMED ..... Exparte the debtor.

To,

(1) KARIM HAJI AHMED, late of No. 8, Boomstrat, Sourabaya, Java, Creditor No. 12.

(2) A. K. NASAK, late of Khoja Mohalla, Bombay No. 2, Creditor No. 1.

(3) B. CHABILDAS & CO., late of Khandbazaar, Bombay No. 3, Creditor No. 2.

(4) RATANLAL SADASHEO, late of Khandbazar, Bombay No. 3, Creditor No. 19

(5) STORE & CO., late of Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Creditor No. 20.

TAKE NOTICE that the Public Examination of the Insolvent will be held before the Registrar in Insolvency, High Court, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1926, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. If you wish to take part in the said examination, you should first file a proof of your claim, if you have not done so already at the Office of the Official Assignee and then attend at the time and place abovenamed.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF CALCUTTA.
10, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta, dated this 20th day of Nov 1926.

NOTE:—A form of proof, if not already received will be supplied on application at this Office.
R1311

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE ROYAL CAMPHOR CO., CONSISTING OF A LARGE LOT OF CAMPHOR, AGARBATTY, MACHINES, SCALES AND WEIGHTS, ETC.

Under instructions from No. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2729 of 1926 (Umersey Ramji vs. Esmail Gaffoor Kembekar) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at Samuel Street:—

The Stock-in-trade of the Royal Camphor Co., consisting of a large lot of Camphor, Agarbatty, Machines, Scales and Weights, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123,

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 22736.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Gunajirao D. Bhole and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Lawrence Aloysius Noronha.

All that piece of Fazendari land admeasuring about 154 sq. yds. with dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Cotewady in Upper Mahim (Lady Jamshetjee Road), Bombay bearing Municipal "G" Ward No. 5922, Street No. 528, Cadestral Survey No. 1300, Mahim Division, New Survey No. part of 1/76, Collector's New No. 4437.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Mr. E. J. Jhanab, Attorney for the Mortgagee at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street or of the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

FREE! ABSOLUTELY FREE!
RAI SAHIB DR. K. C. DAS'S
SEXUAL SCIENCE
Apply:—
SWASTH SAHAYA PHARMACY,
3, HARRISON ROAD, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT SECOND WEEK
Owing to tremendeus success of
TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP
The management have decided to continue it for another week.
HARRY LANGDON
THE NEW KING OF ALL COMEDIANS
THE MAN WITH THE FUNNY FACE
TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP
IN SEVEN REELS.
FUNNIEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:—6, 8 and 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
RICHARD BELL
Presents
THE JOY BELLS OF 1927
SUPER CABARET COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
THE JOY BELLS
IN
"FANTASY"
MID-WEEK MATINEE
THURSDAY Dec. 9th at 6 p.m.
Booking at ROSE & CO
After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

GOLD.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £150,497,940 on the 10th instant, as compared with £151,219,930 on the previous Wednesday.

About £947,000 bar gold became available in the open market yesterday. The Indian Bazaars bought about £50,000 and about £80,000 was taken for the Trade, the balance being absorbed by the Bank of England.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced since our last issue: —

	Received	Withdrawn
November 11th	£ nil	£258,000
,, 12th	£ 22,000	£36,000
,, 13th	£ nil	£ nil
,, 15th	£ nil	£ 31,000
,, 16th	£ 1,313,000	£ nil
,, 17th	£ 10,000	£ 39,000

The £1,313,000 in received on the 16th inst consisted of £500,000 in sovereigns released from account of the South African Reserve Bank, and £813,000 in bar gold. The latter was the first important amount of bar gold acquired since August 31st. The bulk of the withdrawals was in sovereigns, namely £289,000 of which £250,000 was taken for Canada, £32,000 for India and £7,000 for Straits Settlements. The net receipt by the Bank during the week under review has been £981,000, increasing the net inmux since the 1st January 1926 to £7,977,000, and decreasing the net influx since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £3,638,000.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 10th inst were:—

IMPORTS.

	£
France	31,364
British West Africa	27,986
British South Africa	783,258
Other countries	45
Total	£842,653

EXPORTS.

Germany	1,161,157
Netherlands	60,100
Belgium	208,000
France	41,165
Switzerland	70,300
Austria	79,000
British India	68,250
Straits Settlements	27,083
Canada	200,000
Other countries	5,050
	£1,915,105
Total	£1,915,105

(Continued from Column 6)

vals of Corn in Chicago have been considerably in excess of expectations and, with farm reserves estimated at about 190,000,000 bushel and the cash demand only moderate, tired long liquidation carried prices down to new low levels for the season. The new crop movement is not far distant and, while we think higher prices will be seen later in the year, any pronounced improvement in the near future appears doubtful

COTTON

A NORDEN AND CO'S. REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 4.

The most interesting development of rather our week has been the rapidity with which finance corporations have been organized to cope with the problem of this season's excess production. These corporations will have an aggregate capital of dol. 16,000,000 and, under the terms of the act creating the system of Intermediate Credit Bank will be in a position to command ten times this amount or sufficient for the removal of about 4,000,000 bales from the market. The management and operation of these corporations will be in the hands of the people of the States establishing them who will receive the active assistance of the existing co-operative marketing associations. Farmers desiring to enter the pools which are to be created and which are expected to remain intact for at least eighteen months, unless prices justify sales at an earlier date, will be able to obtain advances at the rate of about nine cents per pound basis middling. Those taking advantage of the facilities offered will, it is believed, be required to pledge themselves to make a reduction of 25 per cent in their cotton acreage next season and, in the event of the pledge being observed, they will receive a large percentage of whatever profits may accrue from the subsequent sales of pool holdings.

The plan, so far as it has been outlined is simple and it now remains to be seen whether it will prove to be successful. Details concerning the amount of interest and carrying charges with which the farmers will be debited are not yet available and while the scheme may be at least temporarily effective, we doubt if it will prove attractive to the large number of producers whose financial obligations are probably such as to urge them to take advantage of any moderate advance in price to realize on their holdings. It might be unwise to pass judgment hastily on this point but, even if 4,000,000 bales are temporarily removed from commercial channels, the success of the operation would appear to be entirely dependent on a very pronounced cut in production next year.

The following figures, which do not include linters take into consideration the general belief that there will be an unprecedentedly large increase in the world consumption of American cotton this season.

		Bales.
Carry-over July 31st, 1926		5,500,000
Prospective yield 1926-27		17,454,000
Total supply for the season		22,954,000
Possible consumption 1926-27		15,500,000
To be withheld from the market	4,000,000	13,500,000
Carry-over (July 31st, 1927 (ex-cotton withheld(		3,454,000
Production 1927-28 on basis of 25 per cent reduction from this season's prospective yield of 17,454,000 bales		13,091,000
Amount withheld 1926-27 to be marketed 1927-28		4,000,000
Indicated supply 1927-28		20,545,000

There is a tendency to expect that the Government, in their next crop report which is to be published on Monday, will indicate a yield of around 18,000,000 bales, in which case allowance could be made for the possibility that a large amount of low grade cotton may not be picked without causing any revision of the above figures.

How the situation will eventually adjust itself is certain but we have little confidence in the view that the period of readjustment can be materially shortened by tampering with the law of supply and demand. Past experience has proved that cotton acreage reflects to a great extent the prices ruling at planting time, and even a moderate advance from present levels may bring about a more bearish situation than that which now exists.

With December long liquidation not unlikely to become a market factor in the near future, we should regard rallies as affording favorable opportunities for selling.

COFFEE.

In the absence of outstanding developments prices have moved within a narrow range with trading restricted on account of holidays in Brazil and Europe. The publication of private estimates of next season's Santos production was without apparent influence although one figures—12,000,000 to 13,750,000—were below recent expectations. While there has been some improvement in the under one, reflecting steadier Brazilian rates of exchange and smaller cost and freight offers, there appear to be no incentive, at present to take a decided position on either side of the market.

SUGAR.

In the face of the depressing influence of December liquidation and of the limited demand for raw and refined sugar, the market has given an good account of itself. Rumors that a conference of sugar producing interests is soon to be called for the purpose of devising plans for the regulation of the world's production aroused interest but were not regarded seriously. Pending an announcement by the Cuban Government concerning the proposed restriction of the coming crop, no price movement of consequence is likely but we continue to feel that, in the long run, prices will work moderately higher.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Bearish sentiment with regard to Wheat has been largely influenced by inactivity in export circles, heavy Canadian marketing and the favorable new crop outlook in Argentina and Australia. Owing to the continuance of the British coal strike and to the resultant scarcity and high cost of ocean freight room, North American stocks are accumulating with the time not far distant when they will come into active competition with the exportable surpluses of the Southern Hemisphere. Heavy liquidation of speculative longs has, however, placed the market in a position to respond readily to bullish developments. We advise caution in following the decline and would prefer purchases on breaks. Recent arri-

(Continued in column 5.)

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MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/St D A 1/6 1/16.
Bank buying T T 1/5 13/16
Bank buying D D 1/5 27/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 842.
Bank's buying 3 M/St D A Frcs. 935.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 92/0.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 126 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 132¾.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dal. 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.87.
London—Rome Liras 111.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40
Tone of Exchange.—Market steady-dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

3 months ..... 4-5/8 p. c.
6 months ..... 4-5/8 p. c.
Bank of England Rate ..... 5 p. c.
Money Call ..... 3/4 p. c.
† 1 Month ..... 3/4 p. c.
† 3 Month ..... 2 p. c.
† 6 Month ..... 4 p. c.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 p. c.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

The Linseed market opened firm on better enquiry and prices show a rising tendency. The market closed steady as under:—

The Wheat market continues quite but steady and the business is only on a moderate scale. The closing prices are as under:—

Linseed May Rs. 10 9 3
Wheat January Rs. 8 0 3
Wheat May Rs. 7 8 9
Wheats white 70-30 Rs. 8/2.
Linseed bold Brown Rs. 10/10.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore March/May Rs 10/7.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore March/May Rs. 11/7.
Rapeseed Yellow Gujarat March/May Rs. 11/7.
Gingellyseed bold white December January Rs. 13/14
Poppyseed white Rs. 15/8.
Castorseed March/May Rs. 11.
Cottonseed December January Rs. 3/14
Groundnuts December January Rs. 11/9.
Mowraseed Rs. 7/8.
Myrabolam Jubbulpore Rs. 22.
Myrabolam Bhimdi Rs. 11.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay Dec. 6.

The Gold market continues steady with a moderate business. The prices both for ready as well as forward shows better tendency.

Ready ..... Rs. 21 10 3
Magsar delivery ..... Rs. 21 10 0
Posh delivery ..... Rs. 21 10 0
Sovereigns ready ..... Rs. 13 9 0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 6

The silver market opened steady and in the absence of selling prices gradually hardened and closed as under. Tone very quite—India sold. China bought. Very small business doing. Do not look for a big change either May.

Ready ..... Re. 57 12 0
Magsar delivery ..... Rs. 55 12 6
Posh delivery ..... Rs. 55 11 0
Tone of Silver:—Very quiet. India sold. Very small business doing. We don't think prices have reached the lowest.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), spot:—15 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot.
Buyers sh. 1/6 7/2d
Sellers sh. 1/6 5/32.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/6 1/4d.
Sellers sh. 1/6 1/2d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Steady market.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

Liverpool, Dec. 4.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week ending 4/12/26. Bales.
Total in Sight	10,533,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	452,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	32,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	6,656,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	426,000
Total Sales	31,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	200
East Indian Cotton Stock	6,000
East Indian Cotton Forward	500
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	300
American Cotton Afloat	338,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	1,000
Total Afloat	409,000
Total Afloat	409,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	497,000

CHEMICAL.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Quotations:—
Soda Caustic Rs. 17.
Soda Sulphide Rs. 9/8.
Soda Hydrosulphide B. A. S. F. Rs 0/11/0
Soda Bishromate Rs. 25/8.
Soda Nitrate Rs. 0/3/9.
Salt Aniline Rs. 0/7/6.
Salt Antimony Rs. 07/0.
Salt Epsom Rs. 3/6.
Salt Glauber Rs. 2/8.
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0/5/6
Potash Bichromate Rs. 31/8.
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 4/10.
Chloride Zinc Rs. 17/8.
Acid Acetic Rs. 0/7/0.
Acid Oxalic Rs. 24/8.
Sago Flour Rs. 12/8.
Farina Rs. 14/8.
Maize Starch Rs. 12/6.
Dextrine Rs. 17/6.
Copper Sulphate Rs. 20.
Ammina Sulphate Rs. 6/4.
Litharge Rs. 35.
Alum of Chrome Rs. 12/8.
Alum of Potash Rs. 51 per candy.
Sugar lead Brown Rs. 35.
Sugar lead White Rs. 40.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 11.

READY COTTON QUOTATION.

126/1737

Bengal M G F G	215/220
Benbal M G Fine	230/235
Khandeish M G Fine	225/230
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	242/245
Amrati M G Fine	245/250
Dhamangaon M G Fine	247/252
Wardha/Nagpur	258/260
Saravad	230/235
Jalna/Aurangabad	262/237
Barsi	235/240
Warangal	252
Purna	270
Mathia F G	225/235

OLD CROP.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Khandeish	180/200
Aconi	190/220
Coompta	260/280
Tirupur	275/300

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Natural Reaction—some resistance.

LOCAL:—Sustained—unduly high.

Private Cables:—
The following cable was sent by Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. to Liverpool on Saturday and the reply received this morning is.—
Sent: Do you recommend us to buy at present level?
Received:—No, prefer buying when market shows upward tendency. For the moment no buying power.
Note:—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has decided that from December 6th spinning hours in the American section should be increased by an hour every week to thirty five hours and that spinners of American Yarn should also be released from the pledge to observe prices for Yarns.
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends cable under date 4th inst. as under.—
South showing more resistence. Short side appears to be somewhat overcrowded.
Liverpool:—Spinners takings so far this season are 61,89,000 Bales.
New York:—Easier southern basis increased hedge selling, withdrawal some trade buying orders. Uncertainty final crop estimate December 8th caused sagging tendency Acts lower temporarily but consider unquestionably investment basis.
Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—
Miss Gibs estimates crop 19 110,000 bales.
Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have received to-day telegrams from Liverpool expressing the view that present prices are not far from the bottom.
Messrs. Patil Bros have received the following information by telegram.
New York:—May highest 12.28 (11.25) lowest 12.02 (10-24).
Market advanced on short covering, less for sale.
Liverpool:—Continued selling, market steady at the decline.

AMERICAN.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

After a continued sagging tendency for over a week, it is but natural that prices should react and it did so on Saturday. The New York futures opened 6 points lower but closed 8 to 19 points better on less offering and shorts covering.

We do not count much of this improvement as it is nothing but a reaction, and we still believe that it might go still further as some urgent short interest must be squared up before the final Bureau report. Private estimates are again increased and we have reasons to believe that present prices will not be maintained.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a reaction of 11 points in the prices of New York Cotton, this morning our market opened for Broach April/May at 244'8. Local Jobbers are committed on th long side and they are supporting the market. Some of the offices sold but the market showed a firm front and prices hardened. The strength in our market is not worth trusting as in the face of the absence of the demand for ready cotton low prices are to be sustained to an unduly high parity. Prices on paper contracts, are not a correct guide and we think conservative sales in the local market are not risky at all. Finally the market closed as under with a steady tone

	Op.	Hi.	Low.	Closing
Broach Apl May	244/2	236/8	244/8	246/8
Oomra Dec/Jan	232/8	235	232/2	235
March	230	232	230	232
Bengal Dec/Jan	208/8	210	208½	210
March	204/8	205	204/8	205

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened better than expected at an advance of 9 points and our market opened for Broach April/May at Rs. 247/- some short covering hardened prices but soon selling appeared and prices showed a declining tendency. The closing rates are as under:—

Broach Apl/May	244/8	246/8	244/8	246/8
Oomra Dec/Jan	235	236	235	235
March	230	232	230	232
Bengal Dec/Jan	209	2091	209	209
Dec/Jan	205	205/8	205	205

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 6 1926

In full-pressed Bales	4-12-26	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1,479	23,902	61,663
Central India	134	9,150	39,352
Barsi and Nagar	386	7,122	18,329
Hyderabad-Gaorani	81	985	3,547
Berar	2,716	35,719	40,463
Central Provinces	512	3,489	13,284
Total Oomras ..	5,308	81,167	1,76,638
Dholera	..	3,589	35,124
N.W. Provinces	1080	19,184	81,370
Rajputana ..	..	5,841	14,280
Sind-Punjab ..	15	7,622	36 101
Broach	..	134	2
Coompta & Dharwar ..		6,659	11,623
Westerns-Northerns		7,011	6,055
Cocoanada ..	..	395	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambod a ..	..	4,436	6,341
Persian	..	2,175	1,600
American	..	30,113	138
Egyptian and African ..	12	17,144	25 853
Comb a, Burma & other sorts ..	..	5	112
Total	6,715	1,85,475	3,96,708

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 25th 4-12-26	This year	Nov. Last year
Europe	440	52,956	89,703
Japan & China ..	960	60,069	1,23795
Coast Ports		3,005	6,144
Up-country by Rail. ..		29,640	4 045
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		9,742	12,377
Total ..	1,399	1,55,412	2,36,061

KURLA GUN TRAGEDY.

BULLET FROM FATHER'S HANDS KILLS SON

An inquest touching the death of Mohinddin Enoos, a Muslim youth was held at the Court of the Coroner on Monday morning.

It appeared that the deceased who lived with his father had gone with the latter and several friends on a shooting excursion to Kurla on Sunday. While they were returning back to Bombay, the deceased was a few paces ahead of his father who held a double barrelled rifle in load in his hand. The gun suddenly went off shooting the bullet through the left side of the back of the deceased. He was removed to Dr. Mulgaonker's hospital where he was operated upon successfully; but later he succumbed to his injuries in the early hours of Tuesday morning.

The Coroner postponed the inquest till December 9.

J. THOMAS & CO'S WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Heavy Goods.—There has been a small demand for 2 inch Blue Hy. Cs. and full rates have been paid for early shipment. In the forward positions Speculators are showing more interest at the lower levels, and a limited trade has been transacted in Hy C's. and B. Twills, while Cornsacks have been done in quantity for delivery over the first half of next year, as well as for the season.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for January/March at Rs. 37-8.0; Liverpool Twills for yearly December at Rs. 53-4.0; Liverpool Twills (41½ +24 hd.) for 15th December at Rs. 56.0 0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for December at Rs 62-12-0 for January at Rs. 60-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for December at Rs. 48 12.0, for January/March at Rs. 47-0.0, for April/June at Rs. 46-0.0 to Rs. 47-8.0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for November at Rs. 51-0-0 to Rs. 52-0.0, for December/June at Rs. 47 0-0, for July/September at Rs. 47-12-0 to Rs. 48-0-0, for October at Rs. 48-0-0; A. Twills (48 in.) for Ready at Rs. 60 0-0 basis; Woolpacks for January/February and for March at Rs. 2-4-6.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for Ready at Rs. 39-8-0, for December at Rs. 38 8-0 to Rs. 39 4-0; Hy. Cees (2 in. blue) for early December at Rs. 49.0-0 to Rs. 51-0.0 striped, for 15th December/December at Rs. 51 0-0 for December at Rs. 48-4-0, to Rs. 50-8-0, striped; A. Twills for January/March at Rs. 54-8-0.

For the Up Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for January/March at Rs. 44-0-0; B. Twills for December at Rs. 48-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 47-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 46-0-0 to Rs. 47-0 0, for April/uly/September and for Octob at Rs. 47-0-0.

Hessians have ruled quiet and values show little change. Shippers have bought to a small extent for ready shipment, while a limited trade has been done in the forward positions to speculators.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 14-2 0 at Rs. 14-0 0 to Rs. 14-4-0 for December at Rs. 14-0 0 to Rs. 13-14-0 to Rs. 14 2-0 for January/March at Rs. 14-0-0 to Rs. 13 14-0 to Rs. 14-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 14 1-0, for April/June at Rs. 14-0-0

Union Pockets (12 ozs.) for Ready at Rs. 21 8.0, for December at Rs. 21-12-0.

Hessian Bags 54+27 hd. ex 40 in.—8 ozs. for February/March at Rs. 31-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 18-0.0 to Rs. 18-2.0, for December at Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 18-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 17-16-0 to Rs. 17-14-0, for July/September at Rs. 18 8.0.

40 in.—12 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19.4-0 basis.

Australian Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for December/June at Rs. 35 4.0.

We quote as follows:—

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Dec. 6.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 3
Century	,,	0 10 9
Jacob	,,	0 10 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 3
Apollo	,,	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 3
Century 91½ 92½	,,	0 14 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 14 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 9
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 14 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 0
Kalianmardan	,,	0 14 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 9
David Mill	,,	0 14 9
Apollo Mill	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finaly	,,	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.:		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 9
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 13 0
Globe	,,	0 12 6
Rachael	,,	0 12 6
Palkhi	,,	0 13 6
Maher	,,	0 13 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 6
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Century	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Jecob	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
Jecob	,,	0 14 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 13 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	,,	3 13 0
Century	,,	4 4 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jecob	,,	5 8 0
58.000 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	0 12 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 5 0
Hindustan	,,	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 12 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 9
Textile	,,	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
Century	per lb.	0 14 3
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 4 6
777 Crescent	,,	2 3 0
Apollo David	,,	2 3 0
DUKRI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 0
Great	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 1 6
Kohinoor	,,	1 1 9
Tata	,,	1 1 6
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb	0 15 0
David	,,	0 15 0
Mahal	,,	0 15 0

DEVELOPMENT OF JUHU ISLAND.

PROTECTION FROM SEA-WAVES.

The town-planning of Juhu, the island suburb and pleasure resort of Bombay, was discussed on Sunday morning, when Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector, held an informal Conference with the residents of Juhu. The construction of Metalled Road over a distance of two miles, and devising means for protecting the Island by the onrush of waves, were the chief points discussed.

Mr. Dnasia said that Juhu was not suited for town-planning as it has no breadth commensurate with its length.

The Collector in the course of his speech observed that the main idea was to have a nice metalled road in the place of the existing dusty ones. The cost of Rs. one lakh was modest when compared with the convenience the forming of Roads would bring. Regarding the erosion of the sea-shore which is washing away the estates, the Collector pointed out the Erosion Committee's recommendation of building a rubble mound, over a distance of two miles at a cost of nearly eight lakhs, and said that sooner it was done the better, as otherwise the whole island would be destroyed in a few year's time.

The Conference chose Mr. Narottam Morarji and Mr. H. S. Captain as representating on the advisory committee.

In the alleged Government timber fraud case, the additional District Magistrate, Rangoon granted bail on Saturday to U. Aye Maung, M.L.C., and U. Thet on Rs. 5,000 each and to Yacoob Thein Mg and Pe Nyein on Rs. 1,000 each. There are five more accused in this case who have neither surrendered nor been arrested yet.—A. P.

LEWIS & JONES

WEEKLY CIRCULAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

After easing to Rs. 77|7, 3 1|2 per cent. Paper has again firmed up to Rs. 77|11. Prices of other issues are practically unchanged, and business continues to be restricted.

The note issue has been further deflated by 5 crores 33 lacs, against cancellation of one crore 33 lacs of securities in India, and a sale of 4 crores of securities in England.

Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

Closing prices of securities are as follows:—

	Redn.	Yield.
3 1|2 per ent. Rupee Paper	77-11	4-08
4 per cent. Conversion Loan	95.0	4-21
4 per cent. 1960|70	88-14	4-16
5 per cent. 1925 (taxable)	103-0	4-12
5 per cent. 1929|47 do.	102-4	4-36
5 per cent. 1933 (tax free)	104-6	4-26
5 per cent. 1945|55 do.	108-4	4-48
5 1|2 per cent 1928 do	106-14	4-12
6 per cent. 1927 do.	101-8	4-27
6 per cent. 1930 do.	106-10	4-10
6 per cent. 1931 do.	107-14	4-14
6 per cent. 1932 do.	108-14	4-21
6 1|2 per cent. Bom. Dev. Loan	113-14	4-45

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Prices in this section have been on the whole well maintained with business on a small scale. It would appear that share levels of the favourites are near the bottom and as soon as any demand for piece-goods comes along, higher rates will be seen.

The Premier mill announces a Capital Reconstruction. Its ordinary Rs. 100 shares will be written down to Rs. 10 and new shares issued at Rs. 10 each.

Gokaks have been done up to Rs. 108 1|4 and the shares should pay to lock-away.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Although the volume of business shows signs of diminishing, rates rule very firm and in the case of several shares, sellers appear absent. The continued ease of money has increased the number of persons seeking an outlet for their funds and present share levels look like being maintained for some time to come.

UTILITY COMPANIES shares have again advanced and very few shares are available. Ahmedabad Elec. at Rs. 80, Surat Elec. at Rs. 72, Hyderabad at Rs. 98 are still wanted. Bombay Trams spurted to Rs. 135 on rumours of an increased final dividend.

TELEPHONES after touching Rs. 35 1|2 are easier at Rs. 34 3|4.

CEMENTS. Bundis have been freely taken at Rs. 20. Punjabis ordinary and preference are steady at Rs. 6 and Rs. 9 respectively. Katnis appear unobtainable at present levels.

MANGANESE shares are unchanged on the week.

HYDRO ELEC. SHARES. Hydros and Andras are firmer at Rs. 1055 and Rs. 752 1|2. Both preference issues look a good buy at Rs. 985 and Rs. 1025 respectively. Power Ordys. close at Rs. 602 1|2 and the prefs. at 785.

BANK SHARES maintain a steady appearance with Indias and Centrals outstandingly good at Rs. 78 1|4 and Rs. 30 1|4. New India Assce. have improved to Rs. 21, with Scindias at Rs. 11|2 x.d. Port Cannings changed hands at Rs. 647 1|2. Bombay Ugandas have sellers at Rs. 50.

IRON AND STEEL SHARES. Whilst the 1st and 2nd pref. shares of the Tata Iron Co. are steady there has been some fluctuation in the ordinary and deferred.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 6.

Assyria, Erikson, Liverpool.
Manley, Bai, Trieste.
Goland, Trojern, Port Souden.
Trantenfels, Cartens, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7.

Genoa, Bomgamino, Genoa.

LOADING.

Dec. 6.

Steamer Assyria for Liverpool.
Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.

S. S. Assyria:—The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Assyria, arrived in harbour yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Manley:—The Lloyd Triestrio steamer Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jolund:—The Hardcastle Wood Co.'s steamer Jolund, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Soudon with ballast.

S. S. Tranterfels:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Trantenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

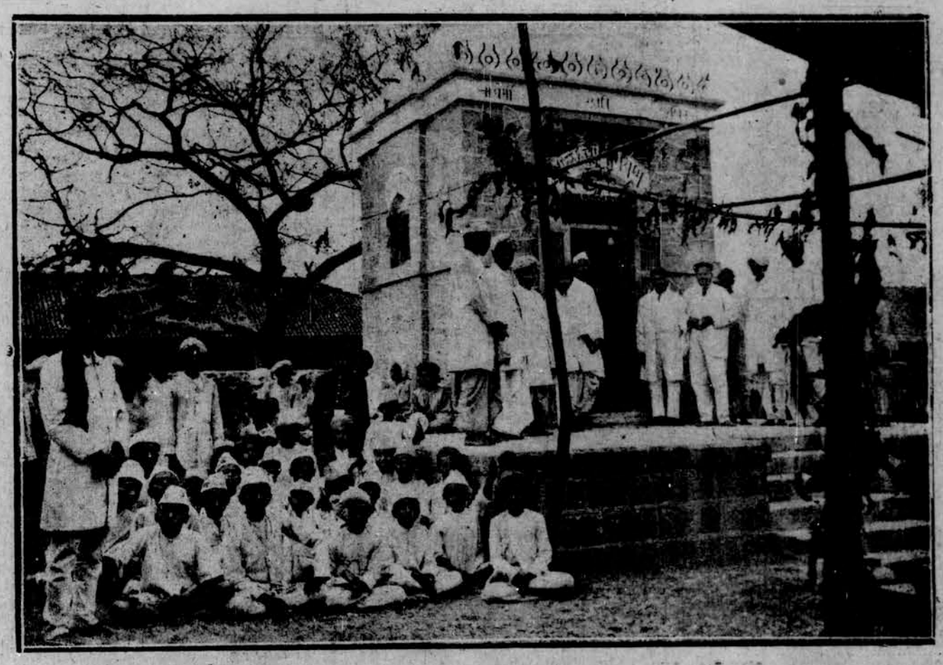
S. S. Genoa:—The M. Italiana steamer Genoa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

NATIONAL SCHOOL GATHERING.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel presided over the annual gathering of the Bombay Gujarat National School on Sunday.

AMRELI ANTYAJ MANDIR.



The foundation stone of the above Antyaj Mandir of Amreli was laid by Sir Manu bhai Mehta. Mr. Birla paid Rs. 2,500 towards its erection funds.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

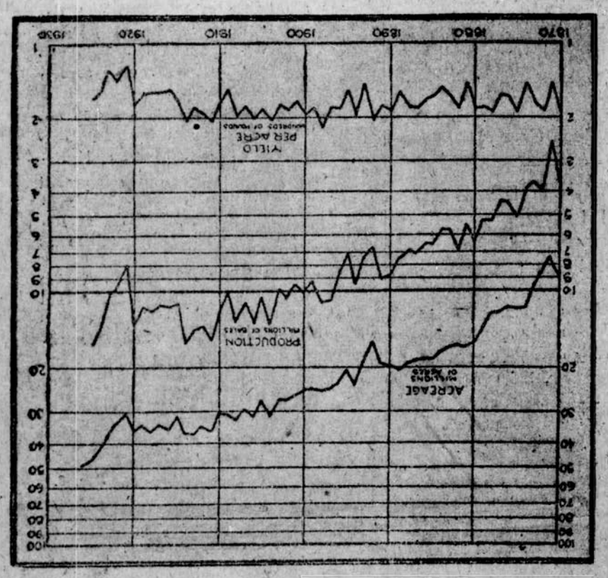
INCREASED IN YIELD.

Within the last four weeks "sixpenny cotton" has all but become a "fait accompli" thanks largely to an American crop of record dimensions coming on top of more than average crops in 1924-25 and 1925-26. Three years ago middling American cotton was fetching nearly 1s. 8d. a pound in Liverpool; two years ago the price was still over a shilling; a year ago over 10d. As recently as September 8, 1926, it was as high as 10.36d. but thereafter a rapid decline was registered on a series of bearish estimates from America. By the third week of October prices had fallen below 7d. and have since fluctuated only a few points below that figure.

This headlong fall of values has, of course, awakened grave disquietude among cotton-growing interests, who claim that they cannot recoup their season's outlay unless prices improve. Various schemes have been considered for holding "surplus" cotton off the market, ranging from the burning of several million bales to the setting up of a corporation with Government assistance and financial backing to exercise regulatory power—or, in other words, to carry surplus stocks as long as may be necessary. According to present indications, however, this duty will largely be left to the banks and financial organisations in each State. Other proposals have included a species of Stevenson Scheme, on the precedent furnished by the British Government in the rubber plantation industry, to ensure a reduction in next year's acreage. Cotton manufacturing interests in America, on the other hand, have welcomed the possibility of increased business, while their Lancashire colleagues, who have long been accustomed to attribute their post-war troubles to persistent under-consumption of manufactured goods as a result of the latter's relative dearness, compared with other commodities, have jointly and severally voiced their satisfaction with the prospect of obtaining fresh supplies of raw material at or about the prices of 1913, while commodities in general range about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level.

The crop position during recent years may been appreciated from the following table:—

The figures suggest a number of important conclusions. The volume of the American crop fell off very considerably in the later years of the war, and made no real recovery until 1924-25. Subsequent totals, however, have been distinctly high. The proportion of the crop consumed in America itself has recently risen to a marked degree. One hundred years ago American spinners accounted for just under 14 per cent. of the total world consumption of American cotton; by the '50's of last century their proportion had risen to over 20 per cent.; by the '70's to over 30 per cent., while in the quinquennium 1906-1910 the 40 per cent. level was exceeded for the first time. During the war a rise to 56 1/2 per cent. took place (1916-20), but this was due in part to abnormal factors, and during the succeeding five years the ratio fell back to 51-7 per cent., and in 1925-26 to 48.6 per cent. Broadly speaking, however, it is true to say that America consumes one bale of cotton at home for every bale she ships abroad. Her interest in the maintenance of cotton prices at reasonable levels is much greater than is commonly realised on this side.



PRODUCTION OF COTTON, ACREAGE PLANTED AND YIELD PER ACRE IN THE UNITED STATES.

While American raw cotton consumption has thus increased more or less steadily (the war period being excluded), the expansion has been anything but uniformly distributed over the main geographical divisions of her cotton manufacturing trades. A glance at the table will show that while the cotton consumptions of the Southern States has grown from small proportions in the eighties, and has doubled even during the last 20 years, the cotton industry in its original "locale" in the New England States has, apart from a temporary spurt during and immediately after the war, been in a state of stagnation for the past 20 years. In 1925-26 the Southern consumption was nearly double that of the North. Another reason is here apparent for the absence of whole-hearted support for schemes aiming at enhancement of cotton prices.

The Southern States of America have, indeed, in recent years taken more than twice as much American cotton as has Lancashire herself. The British consumption figures can scarcely be regarded as gratifying by British readers. In 1885-86 Great Britain took over 2 1/2 million bales out of a crop of rather more than 6 1/2 million bales. In 1905-06 the crop had grown to over 11 million bales, but British cossumption remained under the 6 million figure. The years immediately preceding the war suggested that, in periods of large crop yields, Great Britain's takings might be expected to approximate to something between 3 1/2 and 4 million bales. Between 1920 and 1924, however, the average fell below 2 millions, and even in 1924-25 and 1925-26, years of large crops, British takings failed to reach the level attained some 40 years previously. To put the matter another way, in the middle of last century Great Britain consumed over 50 per cent. of the annual American cotton crop. By the beginning of the present century the percentage had fallen below 30, and in 1925-26 it was only 14.8. Lancashire has doubtless tended of later years to specialise more and more on the finer products, and has drawn to an increasing extent on Egyptian-grown supplies. But the major portion of her material is still drawn from America, the trade returns for the last calendar year, for instance, showing that of total imports of slightly under 10 million centals, 12 1/2 millions were American and only 3 millions Egyptian.

Imports of American cotton by European countries other than Great Britain have lately shown no very great increase as compared with those of the immediate pre-war years, though the ground lost by these countries during the war has subsequently been steadily regained. During the last 20 years the most phenomenal increase has occurred under the heading "Exports to other countries." The large takings of these "other countries" in the first two years of the war may be ascribed to abnormal causes, but on the basis of the most recent figures it would seem that consumption of American cotton outside Europe and the United States has more than doubled since the beginning of the present century. The 1925-26 figures include exports of 1,083,912 bales to Japan, Lancashire's most formidable competitor in Eastern countries, who is also a large consumer of Indian cotton. During the half-year ended July 31 last, Japanese consumption of the raw material from all sources exceeded that of Great Britain for the first time in history.

This survey of the world distribution of American cotton has served to show that the interests to whom dearer cotton is inimical are by no means located exclusively in Lancashire, but are, in fact, distributed over Europe and the East, and, particularly, the United States of America. What are the prospects of a continuance of the present low level of prices, apart from control by outside agencies? The answer obviously depends on the connitions which are likely to obtain in the American cotton belt in the future. In this respect an exceedingly illuminating chart has recently been published by the National City Bank of New York, based on returns of acreage, production, and yield per acre during the last half-century. The chart, which is reproduced on this page, by the courtesy of the bank, shows quite conclusively that the acreage under cotton has steadily expanded during the last three or four years, but that this expansion has done little more than make up for the check administered to cotton cultivation in the war period. The rapid expansion of production from the low level of 1921 has barely sufficed to bring the total outturn to the level that might have been expected had the trend of the pre-war curve been maintained. The explanation is furnished by the curve showing the yield per acre. Since the war the latter has shown a very significant decline, and in 1921 reached the lowest point during the whole of the period covered by the chart. The Southern farmers do not appear to have used festilisers during the war period on the same scale as formerly. The recent recovery in the yield has been due in part to a fresh utilisation of such aids to production, and in part to climate condition unfavourable to the boll-weevil and other pests, whose depredations were becoming increasingly formidable. The yield per acre remains nevertheless, appreciably below the pre war level.

Present indications do not suggest that prices are likely to continue indefinitely at their present level. The rains which have occurred in the cotton belt this week may have adversely affected the grade of the crop outstanding, while the possibility has to be considered that farmers may not go to the trouble of picking low-grade cotton at present prices. As much as 11,259,000 bales had, however, been ginned by the end of October last. With a carry-over of 5 million bales, supplies for the 1926-27 season may reach about 23 millions. Consumption last year accounted for about 15 million bales, and will need to increase by another 3 millions if a larger carry-over at the end of this season is to be avoided. Nevertheless, if increased consumption, stimulated by low prices, should bring about a trade revival next year, a certain hardening of quotations may be expected. In addition, experience shows that a fall in prices below costs of production has in the past been followed by a curtailment of the acreage under cultivation, arising spontaneously, without pressure from outside agencies. Finally, it is to be remembered that for three years in succession unusually favourable weather conditions have obtained in the cotton-growing areas during the critical months, and there is a strong mathematical presumption against a repetition of this prenomenon in yet another year. While, therefore, there would seem to be very slight possibility of prices returning in the near future to the levels of two and three years ago, a rise of moderate dimensions should certainly not be ruled out.—"The Economist."

	American Consumption.				Exports to—				
	Total Crop.	Total Deliveries	North.	South.	Great Britain.	France.	North Europe.	Other Countries.	Total Exports.
1885-86	6,550	6,509	1,825	340	2,620	410	968	345	4,344
1905-06	11,320	11,569	2,576	2,413	2,903	778	1,978	920	6,580
1912-13	14,129	14,426	2,797	3,005	3,628	1,009	2,714	1,273	8,624
1913-14	14,610	14,949	2,867	3,133	3,435	1,069	3,129	1,226	8,849
1914-15	15,067	14,957	3,415	3,208	3,817	683	1,630	2,203	8,334
1915-16	12,953	13,599	3,547	4,022	2,866	928	207	2,029	6,030
1916-17	12,976	13,212	3,307	4,383	2,681	1,010	171	1,660	5,522
1917-18	11,912	11,802	3,242	4,334	2,276	645	16	1,289	4,226
1918-19	11,603	11,472	2,514	3,505	2,628	756	325	1,744	5,453
1919-20	12,218	13,394	3,281	3,725	3,071	556	987	1,775	6,388
1920-21	11,355	10,987	2,170	3,239	1,743	583	1,702	1,551	5,579
1921-22	11,495	12,722	2,572	4,022	1,779	772	1,800	1,779	6,129
1922-23	11,248	11,933	2,782	4,515	1,286	633	1,315	1,402	4,636
1923-24	11,327	11,566	1,829	4,059	1,719	720	1,866	1,372	5,678
1924-25	14,716	15,022	2,505	4,474	2,547	905	2,617	1,974	8,047
1925-26	15,452	15,470	2,722	4,801	2,291	917	2,423	2,316	7,944

† Including linters, ‡ 1926-27 crop 18,399, on basis of last estimates.

ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE.

P. P. A.

The group photo of the Engineers taken at the Seamen's Institute

MR. DEHLAVI'S MINISTERSHIP.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Returning Officer submitted before the Governor on Monday the final results of the last elections to the Legislative Council and his task being thus over the Governor will now in thecourse of the next few days proceed with his labour of making official and non-official nominations and then consider the question of appointing new Ministers. Although much speculation is rife as to the likely candidates there is no doubt that the two Moslem Ministers will continue their portfolios for another term of three years. Sir Gulamhussein Hydayatulla has rendered splendid services to the Local Boards and District Municipalities by his sympathetic administration and in view of the fact that he has a strong support of the Moslem councillors it would be to the advantage of the Government too reappoint him or continue his Ministership as before.

There was some adverse criticism in regard to Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi's administration in your Dalal Street contemporary. The unwarranted and unjustifiable attack is made against Mr. Dehalvi that his prohibition policy had failed. This requires a reply. First of all it was Mr. Dehalvi who announced on behalf of the Government the declaration of total prohibition as their goal. The following points would show as to how this policy is being carried out:—

1. Continuation of rationing system launched by Sir C. V. Mehta in 1921 which has resulted in the curtailment of supply by 25 per cent. in the mofussil and 50 per cent. in Bombay.

2. Reduction of country liquor shops to the extent of 60.

3. Removal of country liquor shops located near places of worship, schools or mills.

4. Curtailment in the closing hours of liquor shops. In mofussil to 8 p.m. and in Bombay to 9 p.m.

5. Promise to close liquor shops in the mill area on pay day.

6. Licensing of clubs in the Presidency with a view to suppress bogus clubs which were in fact drinking shops.

7. Doubling of fees for the vend of foreign liquor with a view to enhancement of its price so as to prevent competition with country liquor.

8. Abolition of hawking license.

9. Inducing Indian States to come in line with the British excise policy or to restrict their supply of liquor to the limit of actual requirement.

10. Increase in the number of Excise Advisory Committees, enlarging their constitution and function.

11. Appointment of the members of the Legislative Council to go into financial question of the prohibition policy.

12. Check on hack mailers who on auction days would go about from town to town and threaten blackmail on real bidders.

As a Minister of Forest (I Mr. Dehlavi appointed a committee of the members of the Legislative Council to go into the grievances of the people in regard to forests. (2) Stopped the photo system in registration which had raised a hue and cry among the people.

In regard to co-operative societies also he has done useful work.

He was the first Minister to pass the Co-operative Act in India, and reduced the rate of interest on housing societies from 6 to 5 per cent. He was also reponsible to large extent as Minister of Agriculture for the agricultural show held at Poona recently which attracted attention of a large number of the people of India. These are some of the achievements of the present Minister of Excise and show how unjustifiable are the attacks made against him by the Herald."—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, December 8.

Public Meeting to congratulate Bombay's new M.L.C.'s and M.L.A.'s. Sir C. J. Hall. 6.15 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to preside.

Capt. J. W. Lewis Kirman's lecture on "Our Latest Colony, Tanganyika Territory," Y. M. C. A. Hall, 3.15 p.m.

Special meeting of members of the Bombay Presidency Association, 5.45 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Sado Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 3rd instant and is due to arrive here on or about the 29th idem.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 25th ultimo left Aden at 9.30 p.m. on the 5th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 10th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Ranpura" with mails from London of 2nd instant left Marseilles at 10 a.m. on the 4th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 9th instant.

M.L.A.'S AND M.L.C.'S.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday, the 8th instant at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) to congratulate all the M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s from Bombay, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machaye, of the Blind Relief Association, treated 146 patients in the month of November, of which 126 were males and 20 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

TREE PLANTING CEREMONY.

To-day (Tuesday), the Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta, will plant the first tree on the occasion of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee's Tree Planting ceremony at Clare Road, Byculla (between Messrs. Kemp and Co. and Byculla Bridge) at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct tomorrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Ambedkar Road, Candevi at 7.30 a.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday), commencing at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.)

LAXMI-NAGAR KHAR RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the members of Khar Residents' Association held on the 5th December at Shanti-Sadan, under the presidentship of Mr. L. A. Pradhan, the following resolutions were passed: (1) That this meeting of the members of Khar Association heartily gratulates Mr. F. J. Ginvala—one of the members of Khar Association on his being elected to the Bombay Legislative Council. (2) That the Committee of the Association is of opinion that it would be in the interests of the Association to support the candidature of Mr. Hiralal M. Desai for a seat on the Bandra Municipal Board at the ensuing Municipal elections from Non-Mahomedan Constituency of H. (Khar) Ward and recommends that the members of the Association should give him their solid support.

Both the above resolutions were moved from the chair and unanimously passed.

KESHAV-SHARDA-BHUVAN.

The opening ceremony of "Kehav-Sharda-Bhuvan," a building erected in Adas to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. Keshavlal Fulchand Shah who diligently served the public of Adas in particular and the neighbourong villages in general, will be performed to-day (Tuesday) at 10 a.m. (S. T.) by Mr. Sukhdev Vishwanath Trivedi.

GITA-DAY.

Mr. G. V. Kelkar, Secretary, Gita-Dharma Mandal writes:—The Hindu Maha Sabha in its last annual session at Delhi has passed a resolution requesting Hindus of all castes and creeds to observe the 11th day of the bright half of Margashirsha month as the Gita-day. It falls on the 15th of December this year. The Kurukshetra Restoration Society has from last year resolved to observe this Gita day annually, in the Grand Gita-Bhavan erected on the Kurukshetra where the Great Mahabharata war took place and where Shri Krishna told the Gita to Arjuna.

In the Deccan the Gita-Dharma Mandal of Poona has for the last two years, been working for the spread of the Gita generally and particularly for the universal observance of the Gita-day by all Hindus. Through the efforts of this Mandal the Gita-day is being observed for the last two years in several places in the Deccan. The Hindu Conference of Maharashtra has also in its last session at Hyderabad (Deccan) strongly recommended the observance of the Gita-Day. The "Gita" is held in reverence by all Hindus and hence the observance of this Gita-day will be greatly helpful to the cause of Hindu Unity.

Every Hindu should read and recite on this day the whole Gita or at least a few chapters from it. Those who do not understand Sanskrit should read from translations in verse or prose. Gita should be recited in temples and public places. Lectures and Kirtans on the Gita should be delivered by learned men. Students in primary and secondary schools and colleges should be encouraged to study Gita. Competitions in Gita-recitation and in essay-writing on themes from the Gita should be held in every Hindu educational institution and prizes should be given to those who come first.

All Hindu newspapers, magazines and periodicals are requested to issue on this day special 'Gita' numbers containing essays, poems, pictures, etc., on themes from the Gita.

NEGLIGENCE OF HEALTH DEPT.

DISCUSSION IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

LADY MEMBERS TO THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held on Monday, considerable time was spent on a complaint on the alleged negligence of the Municipal Health Department.

BREEDING MALARIA.

In a letter Mr. Damodar Ganesh Nagle and other tenants of Bhageshwar Bhavan, Mahim, stated that their premises consisted of nearly 160 rooms, almost all of which had been occupied, and that one block on the first floor had been occupied by a Municipal Marathi School. That the owner of the building had not made any preliminary arrangements for the removal of dirt and filth, with the result that these flowed on all the sides of the big building and stagnated, thereby giving rise to mosquitoes and malaria. That some petty municipal officers had visited the place, but the situation had not improved.

Dr. Sorab P. Mehta moved that the latter be forwarded to the Commissioner for report.

Mr. K. F. Nariman desired the Commissioner to take immediate action in the matter and moved a rider accordingly.

The proposition with the rider was agreed to.

TWO LADY MEMBERS FOR SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Corporation then proceeded with the election of four members to the Schools Committee, and at he end of the meeting the President announced the following successful candidates in the contest:—(1) Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, (2) Mr. Kanji Karamsey Master, (3) Mrs. Hansa Mehta and (4) Dr. (Mrs.) M. B. Sukhtanker.

The first two are sitting members and the third and fourth take the place of Miss B. A. Engineer and Dr. (Miss) Kashibai Nowrange.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

A PARSI DUPED.

TRICK OF DOUBLING CURRENCY NOTES.

An interesting case in which a Parsi gentleman by name Kaikhosroo Ghadially was duped to the tune of Rs. 5,000 is being investigated by the Inspector of Police, Pydownie Station. One Ahmedally, a rent collector of the complainant introduced a Pardeshi Bhaya to his master, who, it is alleged had a knack of doubling notes and showing people the shortest cut to riches. The parties were told by the complainant to come on the following day and succeeded in giving an actual demonstration of doubling notes. The complainant then gave them five G.C. Notes of Rs. 1,000 a piece which they placed between two cardboards before a fire, in a corner of the room, on the pretext of warming the notes. Naturally, the notes could not be doubled in the wink of an eye, explained the accused, and promised to call over the next day, when the complainant would be astonished at the miracle of Rs. 5,000 being changed to twice that amount. The accused then decamped and after waiting in vain for 4 days for their appearance, the complainant's patience got exhausted and he proceeded to open up the cardboards which enclosed the notes but found only burnt paper instead. The police were informed and after inquiries were launched one of the accused: Ahmedally was laid by the heels and placed before Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate who made an order for bail, failing which the accused to be remanded to police custody.

THE VICTORIA GARDEN

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:

One leopard cub (Felis Pardu) and one bear cub (Melursus ursinus) by Mr. Y. R. Divekar, Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh.

One young Indian antelope (antilope cervicapara) by Dr. F. H. Otto.

TATA CO.'S CASE.

FURTHER ARGUMENTS BY MR SHAMDASANI

At the resumed hearing of the Tata Steel Co.'s petition for sanctioning its scheme of dividends on the second preference shares, Mr. Shamdasani continued his arguments against its adoption.

He maintained that it is only the directors that could take proceedings on behalf of the company, and not any member of the agent's firm, as had been done in this case. The petition therefore was unauthorised and cannot be entertained by the Court.

Proceeding, he said that a further irregularity vitiating the scheme was that there was no "class-meeting" of those who held exclusively the second preference shares. The meeting that was actually held contained many who also held deferred and ordinary shares, and, therefore, had rights dissimilar or adverse to those of the others. They came there disguised as sheep and had their own axes to grind. There could therefore be no proper consultation between to such groups of with conflicting interests. This objection of the absence of a class meeting was such as to demolish the foundation of the petition. Further, the meeting was not "duly called," because, the shareholders were not given all the particulars regarding the srheme. His questions at the meeting were not answered by the Chairman.

His Lordship asked for an authority on the point.

Mr. Shamdasani said that the conduct of the chairman was so unparalleled that there was no precedent for it. There could, therefore, be no authority on the point. But the order of Justice Mirza clearly stated that the shareholders were to be given all particulars "I stand or fall by the order" he said, "which was drawn by themselves. They must be bound by the rope they have made."

Proceeding Mr. Shamdasani expressed agreement with all that had been said by Mr. Munshi regarding the cancellation of the stamps on the proxies, which he said, must be regarded as invalid.

Mr. Shamdasani here made an application for leave to examine Mr. J. D. Gandhy, who had presented the petition, on the point as to the number of those second preference shareholders who held also other shares, under rule 164 of the High Court Rules, but it was disallowed by his Lordship.

Continuing, Mr. Shamdasani said that the Court had not merely to "register the decree" of the Company as was observed by Lord Justice Lindley in a famous case. The scheme had taken away all their rights for all time, even after the bounty would be discontinued. With the decrease of foreign imports, the tariff revenue would suffer, and the Government in that case would stop the bounty for want of funds. Further, the scheme proposes to give an interest of 4 per cent. on the arrears of dividend, though any interest is prohibited by article 136. The scheme should be rejected by the Court, for it had even no power to modify it.

Further hearing was adjourned till today.

THE JOY BELLS

FUN AND LAUGHS GALORE A STIFF FIGHT.

The Joy Bells of 1927 presented Fantasy at the Excelsior Theatre last night when they opened their season in Bombay, and an enjoyable time was spent by those who were present. It was an excellent show in which the performers justified the name of their company and there was not a dull moment. The company were out to amuse their patrons and they did it in a manner which will make them very popular here. To begin with the programme was drawn up on comedy lines and no serious sentimental songs disturbed the lightness of the atmosphere. Item followed item in quick succession and despite numerous encores the performance was brought to a close before midnight.

Miss Paddy Fowler is an adept with the violin as well as the piano—and immediately put the audience in a good humour. A series of Cameos followed this, and then Miss Bobby Burcott brought the house down with her amusing songs and impersonations. She is an actress entirely original in her methods and her totally unexpected little peculiarities took the audience by storm and immediately installed her as a great favourite. She had to acknowledge three encores, and each time it was something good. Amongst the men Mr. Harrington Weeks was fun-merchant-in-chief. He literally bubbles over with humour and to add to this he possesses the happy knack of serving it up in a manner which never fails to get the audience. It is difficult to state which of his numerous items was best appreciated, but he was especially good in "The Stars Advertise" when he took off some well-known actors who were supposed to advertise such interesting commodities as sausages and kippered sardines. Mr. Arthur Ackerman and Miss Jenny Wynne combined in some Old English and Folk Songs which they had collected, arranged and composed themselves. The Old English costumes were particularly attractive and appropriate. Miss Elsa May and Mr. Algernon More dished up jazz and were heartily encored. The former had a heavy task as accompanyist. Miss Jenny Wynne is a contralto with a fine voice and Mr. Arthur Ackerman is also very good. A pleasing feature were the songs of Miss Viviani Starr in which some of the audience had to take part. She spared, no one and even an eminent sporting baronet had to blush painfully when she levelled at him her naughty "Could I" and said equalled equally naughty things about kissing in dark parks. But it is the way of the world. Everybody joined in the last item which gave a very good show a very good send-off.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE REJECTED.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning in the case popularly known as the National Bank case in which Temuras Framji Balsara was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1380. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the charge against him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

The facts of the case as stated are that on March 20, 1926 the Bombay Dyeing Company sent in a cheque for Rs. 1380 to the National Bank of India, Ltd., for collection. The cheque was drawn on the National Bank of Punjab. It was not entered in register kept for the purpose but was taken to the Punjab Bank by Kapadia, a collection clerk who cashed it and brought the money along with the proceeds realised by cashing other cheques given to him. He alleged that he gave over all the money collected by him including Rs. 1380 of the Bombay Dyeing Co.'s cheque to the accused and went out for lunch after leaving the register for the entry of the cheques on the table of the accused, when he returned the book was missing. On the following Monday Kapadia was given a new register. Enquiries were made in the matter on receipt of a complaint from the Bombay Dyeing Co. to the effect that the amount of the cheque was not credited to their account. Kapadia and the accused were blamed, but the Bank held the Head Shroff Mr. Bowntgree—who figured as the complainant in the case—responsible for the loss. The Head Shroff asked the accused to make good the amount and got a promissory note passed jointly by the accused and his brother. Later, the Head Shroff received a pleader's letter stating that Promissory note had been passed under threat of criminal proceedings against the accused. The complainant, therefore, made inquiries at the Bank, at which the cheque under reference was cashed and filed the present complaint.

The accused pleaded not guilty and denied having received the amount of the cheque from Kapadia.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE REJECTED.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment observed that the question to be considered was who misappropriated the amount Kapadia or the accused. Kapadia swore to the fact that he had entered the cheque in the register which was missing and had handed over the money to the accused. The accused was said to have confessed before the Chief Accountant of the Bank that he had received the money from Kapadia, and later he actually passed a promissory note jointly with his brother for the amount. That together with the documentary evidence recorded in the case went to prove that the accused must have received the money from Kapadia. The Magistrate also relied to a great extent upon the numbers of the notes given by the various banks to Kapadia in cashing the different cheques.

The Magistrate therefore rejected the accused's defence and sentenced him as above. In passing the sentence His Worship considered the young age, the blameless previous career and the high family of the accused and the fact that the amount in the case had been made good by the accused.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while Mr. Cursetji watched the proceedings for the complainant and Mr. P. N. Godinho defended the accused.

CHARGE OF MURDER FAILS

PLEA OF INSANITY UPHELD.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Talyarkhan and a special jury one Ganpat Ramji was tried for the murder of his paternal uncle Vithal Dhondu under Section 302 I.P.C.

The Advocate-General Mr. Poonawala Bar-at-Law appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Noronha Advocate.

The prosecution alleged that the accused lived with and looked after the deceased, who was old and blind and bed-ridden. On the 30th of January last, the accused for no apparent reason, hit the deceased on the head with a hooked chopper. With the same weapon in hand, he thereafter rushed to the police station and surrendered himself. The police went to the house of the accused at Fanaswadi and found the deceased dying unconscious with his head badly battered. The deceased was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital where he expired the same day. After the offence was committed the accused was found to be of unsound mind and was removed to the Thana Mental Hospital. The accused was recently discharged from the Hospital and was placed before Mr. Khandalawala Magistrate who committed him to the High Court Sessions.

The defence was that the accused was insane at the time of the alleged murder and was entitled to an acquittal on the ground of insanity under the provisions of Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code. From the evdence it appeared that the accused had developed signs of insanity before the date of the occurrence and had borne no ill-will towards the deceased.

The Jury unanimously found the accused guilty of the act of killing his uncle but declared him not guilty of murder as he had committed the act while he was insane. His Lordship, agreeing with the verdict of the Jury, acquitted the accused and ordered him, under the provisions of Section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be placed in jail for safe custody until the local Government passed orders for his release.

"AN IDEAL JUDGE."

IRREPARABLE LOSS TO THE COUNTRY.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JUSTICE SHAH.

"An ideal judge" was the unanimous tribute that was paid to the memory of the late Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, in an over-crowded, meeting held on Monday evening, at the Marvadi Vidyalaya. Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Mr. V. J. Patel, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Diwan Bahadur Ganpat Rao, Advocate Bhulabhai J. Desai, Messrs. Kanaiyalal Munshi and Chandrishankar Pandya addressed the meeting and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani was in the chair.

SHOCKING NEWS.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani while opening the proceedings paid a glowing tribute to the many qualities of head and heart which the late Justice Shah, possessed in an abundant degree.

The speaker added that he received the shocking news of the most lamentable demise when he was in London. He was so overpowered with grief that for the first few minutes he could not believe that what he heard was a reality.

AN EXAMPLE FOR ALL.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani traced his acquaintance with the late Justice Shah to a very remote one when both of them were taking their lessons at the feet of the same guru. From the very childhood Justice Shah had all the sterling qualities and excellent character. His sense of justice was extremely uncommon and that endeared him to one and all he came in contact with. In him, concluded the speaker, India had lost a brilliant jewel the lustre of which never fail.

The following two resolutions were then unanimously passed, the audience standing and giving the acquiescence in perfect calm.

"This public meeting held under the auspices of "The Guzaratti Mandal," "The Guzarathi Hindu Merchants' Association" and Shree Mali Merchants' Association", records its deep sorrow for the sad and premature demise of the late Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah and expresses the appreciation of his services as an ideal Guzarathi gentlemen, an upright and independent judge, a genuine social reformer, an untiring social worker, an educationist and sportsman."

"This meeting requests the President to convey its heart-felt sympathy and condolences to the bereaved friends and relatives of the late Justice Shah."

AN IDEAL JUDGE.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad who moved the first resolution, said that he and Justice Shah were close associates for a very long time. Referring to Sir Shah's High Court career, the speaker observed that the records of the High Court would always bear ample testimony to the most splendid services he had rendered to the cause of justice. Judged by whatever standard, Sir Setalwad continued, the late Sir Shah was the ideal judge that any High Court would be proud of.

PLAIN LIVING AND HIGH THINKING.

Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, in seconding the resolution, made touching references to the habits of simplicity that characterised the late Justice Shah. Proceeding the speaker remarked that Justice Shah was a man who never made any enemy throughout his life-time. His life was that of a sage in the midst of wordly affairs. The national calamities like Hindu-Muslim factoins and a discord among the leaders, grieved Justice Shah's heart as much as that of any Indian patriot. Mr. Patel concluded by saying that they had lost a best citizen in the death of the late Lallubhai Shah.

VERY SALT OF THE SOCIETY.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Diwan Bahadur Ganapatrao supporting the resolution observed that men like the late Sir Shah, were the very salt of society and any country should be proud of them. The speakers had no doubt that the late Justice Shah would be missed long and missed much.

While moving the second resolution, Advocate Bhulabhai J. Desai emphasized that the late Justice Shah never tried to win anybody's affection but his very nature was such that it evoked spontaneous affection.

A vote of thanks to the chair and the speakers proposed by Mr. K. M. Munshi and seconded by Mr. C. N. Pandya, brought the proceedings to a close.

At the invitation of the Government of Mysore Dr. Lees and Mrs. Rolfe members of the Delegation of the British Council of Social Hygiene arrived at Bangalore on Sunday. They have a busy programme before them. They visited the local hospitals on Monday morning and Dr. Lees gave a clinical lecture to medical men with the aid of cinema films, while Mrs. Rolfe conferred with social workers and nurses at the Vani Vilas institute. Mrs. Rolfe addressed a men's meeting in the afternoon.—A. P.

Men and Matters.

The Ceylon Legislative Council is considering a standard Wage Ordinance, which penalises the employment of child labour knowingly and fixes on the employer the burden of proving the adequacy of wages. Some of the local planters object to both these clauses and, like the pampered children that they are, threaten to "send someone to see the King himself," if necessary, to have the clauses dropped. As regards opposition to their plans from India, one of them is reported to have said: "India cannot do anything. Let India do her worst, we are not going to move one inch.....Let us defy India."

* * * *

The insolence of the Ceylon planters does not surprise us. They are all tarred with the same brush. But it is significant that they hold both India and the Government of India cheap. However, let us see whether blood is so much thicker than water that the White Ceylon planters will be allowed to continue to exploit child labour.

* * * *

G. K. N. writes:

'The Dowager Lady Goolbai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy of Bombay, India, who died at Bombay on May 27, widow of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, fourth baronet, a leading Parsee of Bombay, left unsettled property in India valued at R1,76,286 and in England at £1,238 making at present exchange values a total of £14,368. She left Rs. 5,000 as Dharam (charity) for any purpose or phrpsoes whatsoever in the discretion of her trusters for the benefit of Parsi Zoroastrians; Rs. 1,000 each to her old servants Maneckji Hosmasji Bilimoria and Shantaram Jagannath; Rs. 500 each to her servants Ratanbai Sorabji Saratwala, her Goanese boy Payloo, and her ayah Marie.'

I quote the above from an English newspaper not as a fresh item of news but to show that my Parsee community continues its charities irrespective of the religious label."

* * * *

Without any previous notice Sir Leslie Wilson was called upon to speak at the dinner given by Hindu Representative Matches Committee to the M. C. C. team last night at the Willingdon Sports Club. Apropos of this His Excellency related the following story of a nervous bride-groom. The bride-groom was a very nervous young man and also stammered a little. So when he was pressed to make a speech in reply to felicitations of his friends at the festive gathering, he stood up and in his agitation placed his hand on the shoulders of his newly-wed bride and began:

"This thing has been thrust on me.....

ANJUMAN-I-ZIA-UL-ISLAM.

At a meeting of the Council, Anjuman-Zia-ul-Islam, the following resolutions were passed:

The Council of the Anjumane Zia-ul-Islam respectfully draws the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council to appoint two Muslim Ministers while forming the new Ministry and respectfully submits that one of the Ministers may be given the portfolio of Education owing to the urgent necessity of advancing Muslim education which is at present not given a necessary impetus.

The Council of Anjumane-Zia-ul-Islam while repudiating the resolutions passed by the so-called Conference of Hyderabad State Hindu subjects held at the Telugu Girls' Schools, Kamatipura, on the 28th November, 1926, vehemently protests against the bigotted and one-sided activities of the Maharashtra Brahmins and urges upon the Mussalman public of Bombay the urgent necessity of calling a Conference of Muslim subjects and well-wishers of His Exalted Highness the Nizam so that the varied and vital interests of the Premier Muslim State may be protected and safeguarded against the vile and unfounded vituperation of the ill-wishers of the Hyderabad State.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1926

EXIT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

It is characteristic of the Government of Bombay to work in the dark. Traditionally they have avoided publicity and shown scant regard for public opinion either before or after the event. Their recent action with regard to the Development Department seems to offer one more illustration of this objectionable practice. The public is left to learn what is happening indirectly from the resignation of Sir Lawless Hepper from committees where he sat, or from the favoured journalists whom highly placed officials seem to take into their confidence. We are told that the administrative transfer of the suburban and housing schemes to the Public Works Department has already taken place. If that so, it is a change of sufficient importance to call for a full communique from the Government of Bombay. It involves a very sad confession of failure. Sir George Lloyd created the Development Department as not only a separate department but as a reserved subject, because of his distrust and intolerance of non-officials. This Department, on which he showered in more ways than one his attention and benefactions, has proved the worst of the departments of the Government of Bombay. It has left an onerous legacy of a debt which is going to take the life-blood of the tax-payer for the next two or three generations. It has disfigured the beautiful front of the city in the Back Bay and it has involved, apart from the recurring charge of twenty lakhs of rupees already written down, an annual charge in the budget in the matter of interest, etc., ranging from sixty to seventy-five lakhs of rupees. This Department, which was heralded as the outward symptom of British benevolence towards the population of the City of Bombay whom it was intended to teach better and heal their living, has left not only an ugly sore in the matter of finance, but has directly and indirectly affected the lives of many thousands of people. It is responsible for the heavy cost of building materials, the result of which will have to be borne by all tenants. It is responsible for the dislocation of credit through the disorganization of land values in Bombay. This is the Department, which has built sixteen thousand rooms at public expense and locked up twelve thousand of them in spite of the fact that from the Secretary of State downwards every official pays lip-service on every occasion to the need for ameliorating the shocking conditions in which the working classes live. If there is such a soft conscience for the Indian working classes, why are these rooms closed up? Why are they not made available to the workingman at any charge at which he can afford to take them?

The details of the administrative changes effected hitherto have not yet been made available to the public and we trust the Government of Bombay will realise the gravity of the omission on their part and make it good as early as possible. In doing so, we trust the public will be given a statement of the total expenses incurred by this Department up to date from the beginning and of the assets left over by it. That this reckoning of accounts will show a dreadful deficit goes without saying, but it will be just as well to know what speculation by a Government can cost a country. If the Department as such is at last closed, we would like to put it on record that the credit for preventing further waste goes largely to the intrepid and yet very precise exposure of the activities of the Department brought about in his separate report by Mr. Manu Subedar and by Mr. K. F. Nariman in his Council speeches and letters to the Press. We would further say that since the public of Bombay are going to be reminded about the waste and extravangance of this Department for many years to come, the prosecution of Mr. Nariman with the sanction of the Government will not not deter them from making all possible efforts to see that those responsible for the Back Bay scandal are brought to book. Many persons may be caught in the glamour of large things for the time being, particularly when there is likely to be a rather generous distribution of titles or of other favours with which Governments everywhere weaken public opposition. But the day of judgment comes, and it has come in respect of the Development Department at a time when the community's capacity to bear burdens is lower than at any time before. The public will wait with anxiety to see what is the final position emerging out of the mad activities of the late Governor; and we trust all publicists, who wish well by the country, will see that the lessons of this colossal failure are constantly emphasized in the Press, on the platform and in the Council. What is the guarantee that the Government of Bombay have not even now launched on similar unsound ventures, throwing away public funds which can be put to a better use? Until the administrative machinery is thoroughly overhauled so as to secure constant and close association of non-officials, this danger will have to be faced.

In the meanwhile it is with a feeling of relief that Bombay has heard the tidings that additional blood-letting will be in abeyance since this Department for the development of extravagance and loss is being abolished. We have always distrusted official enthusiasts for social reform; and where a Governor comes with a mandate, as, according to his allegation Baron Lloyd had come with one from Mr. Montagu, we feel the public ought to be absolutely on their guard. Government from the distance of seven thousand miles has been proved to be an absurdity at all times; and in India no one desires a fresh proof of this, even where those constituting such a Government labour under the illusion that they are doing good to the "subject race." Again, we have always maintained that housing conditions in Bombay need improvement, but such an improvement can only take place on lines carefully determined by non-official leaders of the public. Models offered by the Munitions Board have proved as futile as the reputed capacity of the Indian Civil Service to carry through a scheme which is carefully laid down has been shown to be a sham. Whenever a Government undertaking involves business considerations, we trust the public will demand the association of businessmen and the application of all the circumspection and shrewd examination which businessmen apply to their own projects.

BLUFF AND BLUSTER.

The Anglo-Indian Press evidently regards with terrible misgiving the probability of the earlier appointment of the Statutory Commission to examine the question of a further dose of "constitutional reforms" to India. Mr. Montagu had laid down 1929 as the year when, in his opinion, Indians ought to be ready for the first examination in the experimental school of Dyarchy started for their own particular benefit. As a concession to the prayers and solicitations of the Indian Moderates the appointment of the Commission may be accelerated, but the very idea has made our Bori Bunder contemporary read a minatory lesson to Indian politicians. It hastens to make a search for the "essential pre-requisite" for accelerating the holding of the statutory inquiry and discovers that such a pre-requisite is "the demonstration of the co-operative spirit" by Indian leaders. The co-operation must be abject and unlimited. It must be such as to satisfy the "Ma-Bap Sarkar" that it is "unanimous and overwhelmingly general." In the class which is being held for the last six years to teach pseudo-self-government, the children must be so docile and obedient that the mere threat that no more promotion will be allowed but that, on the contrary, they will be shunted back to a lower class if they show the least spirit of inquisitiveness or independence, should make them shrink from the thought of "asking for more." The "Englishman" of Calcutta had the presumption to suggest the method of eliminating this possibility of the children being given anything more, by its proposal that the Statutory Commission should not include a single Indian in its personnel. The "Times of India" goes one better. It suggests the possibility of the Commission taking away what little has been already given in the shape of self-government, in case that unanimous and overwhelming co-operation it demands is not shown by the new Legislatures. Even non-official European opinion has not the temerity to embark upon this campaign of bluff and bluster which the Pundits of the Anglo-Indian Press have thought it fit to launch at this stage, when, on the eve of of the sessions of the newly elected Legislatures, Indians leaders are striving to find out how far honourable co-operation is possible with an officialdom which has met these attempts in the Die-Hard spirit of further curtailment of freedom of discussion for the legislators. At Cawnpore the European Association declares that there can be no going back now to the old bureaucratic system of government. Opposite Bori Bunder they think otherwise. But Nationalist India will not be deterred by threats—by this campaign of bluff and bluster. It will continue to consolidate its forces to fight against the devil of communalism, not in the despondent mood of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, but in the exultant spirit of having already won substantial success in Madras in defeating Pangalism—that very tangible expression of the communalist doctrine. Its attitude towards the Statutory Commission will depend upon how far the personnel and terms of reference of the latter are satisfactory to it. It cannot be browbeaten into the abject co-operation by empty threats.

THE GREATEST CURSE.

Addressing the students of the Allahabad University last week, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru condemned communalism in scathing terms. The curse of the situation, he said, was communalism, and he exhorted the students to rebel against it. He went further and said that if the present phase should continue long, there was little chance for the country and we might as well "not go to the farce of demanding democratic institutions"; nay, in that event "he would not at all be sorry if the country's progress was impeded." Sir Tej Bahadur has good reason to be so indignant. For, in his province, as in the Punjab, communalism has wrought havoc for the time being, in the spirit of nationalism laboriously fostered by the Congress and other non-communal institutions. But he need not, for that reason, draw wrong conclusions. In the first place, as he himself prophesies, "those who had joined hands on the basis of communalism would be divided within three months." Besides, if all Nationalists combine to fight the "curse", its temporary triumph in some places will be short-lived. Many, who are normally Nationalists, drift towards communalism when, owing to political factions, they find themselves with a small following. If they are made to feel strong in the strength of a united party their communal instinct will be starved out of existence. Let it also not be forgotten that the domination of a whole country by an alien community is itself a species of communalism which is the greatest curse.

TASK BEFORE GAUHATI.

WANTED BOLD HANDLING.

Principal A. T. Gidvani who came to Gujarat in connection with the convocation of the Vidyapith arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning. He leaves for Broadcaban to-day by the Bombay-Peshawar Mail.

Interviewed by our representative Principal Gidvani gave his views on the present situation in the country which he said requires bold handling at Gauhati.

"I regret the fact that the Congress majority in Madras is without a programme. The chance that it may dissipate its strength as the C. P. did last time is sad to contemplate. Mr. George Joseph has expressed his wishes rather than his views; being a lawyer in spite of his temporary Non-co-operation with the Bar he finds it easy to translate his wishes into his views. But it should be clear from what he and Mr. Rajgopalachariar have said that those who have stood and who now stand for unchanging and absolute Non-co-operation see in this suspense that is theoretical Swarajism no alternative to their policy."

"Do you mean that the Madras Congress Party should have consented to form the Ministry"? our representative asked.

"No, only I wish they had been free to do so, and I wish that Gauhati may make a difference in their position. If Congressmen go to Councils they must go there with a programme and the Congress must evolve the tangible details of that programme. Acceptance or otherwise of the Ministry should be determined by the interests of that programme, the higher politics of Foreign Policy that is, relations with the British Parliament being left to the Assembly. Provincial Councils should be treated on the same basis as Local Administration.

Constructive Work in Councils.

"Have you any constructive suggestion to offer with regard to the programme"?

"Yes, there is Prohibition on which the Ministry wherever formed must stake its existence and appeal to the electorate again wherever necessary. Anti-Communalism is almost more important. Wherever the former Ministers have sown the seeds of Communal hatred and pursued an unabashed policy of communal partisanship, citizenship must be kept prominently in the forefront of the programme. The Congress itself should stake its existence on a citizenship programme as opposed to the Federation of Religions and other fancies of that kind of which we are witnessing the fruition to-day. Education is the third item, and in that sphere the Congress Party has to take stock of the situation in view of the denunciations of the present lines of advance which are simply pouring in every month from distinguished educationists. The introduction of Hindustani as a compulsory language at all stages can be achieved with the strength that the Congress has at its back. And I need hardly mention the great service that can be rendered to the Charkha programme."

Position of No-Changers.

"What is the position of the No-Changers with regard to the conflict of parties and policies?"

If C. Rajagopalachariar may be understood to belong to that group of politicians his advocacy of a constructive programme for the Councils has made it clear that he is not opposed or indifferent to them. It is difficult to see how one does not believe in the Councils and yet one worries about the manner in which they are constituted and the programmes which they adopt. It is only historical considerations that are determining the formal attitude of men and parties to-day. You have no doubt heard of Jain Sadhus who are enjoined not to touch money and what they do is to carry with them a disciple who carries the purse and so they do not touch money. Such conventions are unhealthy. They are phrases and forms. In substance if there is to be no boycott of Councils, most "No-Changers" do believe in Councils and ought to throw their weight on the right side.

"Just one question more Mr. Gidvani; if you don't mind"; our representative detained the Principal and asked "What was that controversy you had in the Premabhai Hall the other day with Professor Thakore?" Mr. Gidvani smiled and said that was not about politics. It was regarding the adoption of the Devnagiri script for Gujarati like Marathi. "And is Prof. Thakore opposed to that?"—"Yes, he thought that it was too "antiquarian," that you cannot write a 'current' hand in Devnagiri and that my business as a "Sindhi" was to wean the language of my Province from the Arabic script. My humble submission was that I entirely agreed with the last suggestion but that the new Sindhi script would of course be Devnagiri and that not even Prof. Thakore would press for the adoption of the Gujarati script and if so why?"

NOTES ON POLITICS.

(FOR BEGINNERS.)

BY G. L. M.

II.

PUBLIC SERVICE: The thing for which persons are given titles, that is a few letters of alphabet after the name or a prefix before it. The term 'Public Service' covers various activities. It consists in presiding at public meetings and in being president or vice-president of social institutions and public associations without attending their meetings: in attending garden parties and in speaking about starting industries without starting any: in retiring from an executive councillorship or ministership and in serving a committee or commission appointed by the Government (though the latter service is also rewarded by appointments to further committees). Public service may also consist in doing some piece of service for an official since in India a man can become popular with the Government. Washing our dirty linen in the public is a form of public service for the Government which is unhappily not rewarded or there would be too many competitors for it.

THE RATIO: This is the supreme question of the moment. It appears that for some reason or other gold and silver have to be exchanged for mutual benefit. The point at which they are exchanged is called the ratio. Recently the rupee fell down at the premises of the Currency Office (Esplanade Road) was badly hurt and tried to rise to its feet in which effort it was assisted through pure humanitarian motives by Sir Basil Blackett who was returning from the Church Gate Street Church or Mongini's. Now the whole controversy between Sir Basil and Sir Purshottamdas turns on the issue whether the rupee should have been helped to get up when by its own wishes (or folly) it had come down and lain flat. Sir Basil who has a natural partiality for a white coin protests that if he had not rendered first-aid the poor thing would have completely collapsed on the pavement: Sir Purshottamdas who has a pardonable fondness for a coloured metal (resembling the hue of the sun-burnt Easterner) suggests that the rupee should have been taught the virtue of self-help. It appears that 12 1|2 per cent. is an important figure in the problem, being the difference between 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d. (strictly it is a difference of two pence, however). Moreover, there is yet another point of controversy. When recently the rupee went up (or was it down?) Sir Basil suggested that it was all the doing of Sir Purshottamdas who had brought a clever bear from the London Zoo on his return from Europe recently. It seems that this bear can devour rupees and bring down the exchange. The Bombay business men indignantly denied this malicious allegation and said that Sir Basil had to thank his own stars as well as his own policy for the fact. It is necessary to add that there is another animal involved in this currency-exchange business apart from the bear and that is the bull. This bull was rendered superfluous after the closing of the Spanish bull-fights and was bought by a Hindu merchant of Bombay in a forward transaction. It is also said that the bull was to have been sacrificed by a sect of the Hindus but some Muslim leaders objected to the idea of any animal sacrificed by non-Muslims and threatened to play music before temples when the sacrifice was to have been performed in all solemnity. But in view of Baron Irwin's appeal Sir Basil Blackett bought the bull for the Finance Department and debited the cost to the Back Bay Reclamation accounts Rabindranath Tagore wrote the play of "Sacrifice" on this very theme.

* * * *

The foregoing inevitably leads us to the Back Bay Reclamation. It might almost be called a scheme as evidence before the Mears Committee shows. Sir George Lloyd (now Baron Lloyd though that makes no difference to the scheme he inaugurated) who has been given a peerage not because he made Bombay barren but to avoid the usual confusion in India between his name and that of Mr. Lloyd George—another individual altogether—conceived the grand idea of the scheme. His expert Sir George Buchanan whom he chose because his Christian name was the same agreed with Sir George Lloyd (he was paid to) that the scheme was not only huge and great but might quite likely succeed. Thus came about the scheme for which, according to Sir Lawless Hepper, Sir George Buchanan is responsible and according to Sir George, Sir Lawless is responsible (with a rare humility none of them wants to take the credit now.) The cost of the scheme is—well—none of them knows precisely and no one is petty or short-sighted enough to calculate for having to pay nothing they face the question of expense with philosophic equanimity and resolute purpose. The arithmetic of the experts and the administrators who dealt with it needs, however, to be brushed up since on Sir Henry Lawrence's own showing, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad made some trifling mistake of a cipher or so in calculating the profits. Thus neither on the side of expenditure nor of revenue is anybody certain of the figures. But it's a noble scheme altogether.

Notes of the Day.

Within and Without.

The stress laid on the constructive programme at the Andhra, Tamil Nadu, and U. P. Provincial Conferences is, we hope, a token of the people's reviving faith in that programme. That programme alone, said Babu Shivaprasad Gupta, President of the U. P. Conference can create that atmosphere which is necessary for successful direct action. One wishes that this reiterated faith in constructive work could be translated into action by all Congressmen. The Councils, in a way, prevent such absorption in the work. Babu Shivaprasad himself has little faith in the Councils. It is absurd, he says, to expect freedom's battle to be won in the Councils. Only he would not allow the Councils to be used against the people by non-Nationalists. But it is possible to use the Councils not only for the above negative purpose but also for the positive purpose of supporting the constructive work outside the Councils. Indeed they have been so used before by the Swarajists. What is now necessary is more work outside the Councils and greater support to it from within.

A French View.

The spirited stand which the Peking Government has taken in its refusal to submit to the Hague Court of Arbitration the question of the interpretation of the Sino-Belgian Treaty is certain to impress upon the Foreign Powers the fact, very unpalatable to them of course, that China can no longer be trifled with. She means to solve for herself the problem of extra-territoriality and she insists on doing it by simply refusing to renew treaties which admit its existence. France is not likely to help Belgium if the latter protests before the League against China's action. The French view is admirably brought out in a penetrating analysis of what the French attitude should be towards China in a recent number of the "Europe Nouvelle" in reviewing a book of impressions from the pen of a French doctor long resident in China. His unsympathetic criticism of China's inability to maintain law and order within her own borders is severely denounced by the writer who asks how far the foreigner in China really helps the Chinese nationalist in securing it. He pleads for genuine co-operation on the part of France with China in her struggle to evolve internal stability and secure a durable system of administration.

The Demands of Prudence.

The change of tone in the English Press regarding the manner of safeguarding the British shopkeepers' interest in China is significant. The Press comments are, says, the latest Reuter message, "remarkably sympathetic towards Chinese nationalism." The gun-boat policy is condemned and there is talk amongst leaders of that section of political opinion in England which abhors "Radical sentimentality" about the necessity of a conciliatory compromise with the Chinese nationalists. Mr. Lloyd George, whose interest and sympathy were so far denied to the Chinese now discovers that they are fighting for elementary and fundamental rights. All this means that the British policy of treading continuously on the toes of Chinese nationalism has failed and England is cautiously revising her attitude towards China.

Advance Afghanistan.

How fast an Eastern country can progress along modern lines, when freed from foreign control and foreign machinations, is revealed in the interesting interview that the new Consul-General for Afghanistan granted to the Delhi correspondent of the "Pioneer." According to the Consul-General, trade is developing fast in his country and Kabul already abounds in commercial houses run on Western lines. The development is not in the interests of foreigners; for the Afghans, learning wisdom from the plight of other Eastern countries, have safeguarded their industrial position "by the levy of a 50 per cent. duty on foreign goods which were likely to compete with local industry." The law prohibited the wearing of foreign cloth." The Afghans do not seem to be among those who believe that Westerners alone have the capacity to develop the talent necessary for modern business. The Consul-General shows how their "industrial organisation was being built up as the result of special training which Afghans received in various countries by State help. The extent of their success could be judged by the fact that Afghans were manufacturing arms and ammunition too." We do envy the Afghans their freedom. But their success will not fail to react on their Indian neighbours. And foreign cloth can be boycotted if not taxed, or legally prohibited.

A Good Beginning

Mr. Soorji Valabhdas, President of the first Cutch Conference held in Bombay last month, informs us that His Highness the Maha Rao has consented to receive in Cutch the deputation appointed by the Conference. The deputation will meet the Maha Rao on a date in January or February to be announced hereafter. We congratulate Mr. Soorji Valabhdas on the initial success which the Conference under his presidency has attained. We also congratulate the Maha Rao on the promptitude with which he has acceded to the request of the representatives of the people of Cutch and we have no doubt the result of the heart-to-heart talk between him and the deputation will be satisfactory to all concerned.

WANTED FURTHER LIGHT:

SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S REJOINDER,

BLACKETT'S ATTEMPTS TO "BLUFF THROUGH"

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MEDAL.

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

Sir Victor Sassoon interviewed by the Associated Press, regarding Sir Basil Blackett's at Cawnpore on Currency questions, stated as follows:—

I see that Sir Basil Blackett has taken up my challenge and has denied categorically that the agriculturist suffers no loss due to higher ratio. On the contrary, he goes further and maintains that agriculturists make direct net financial gain. This question of net gain or loss to agriculturists is so vitally important that I trust Sir Basil Blackett will pardon me if I do not accept his categorical denial at its face value and ask for further light. If we take exports of cotton wheat and oil seeds prices, which are controlled by world prices, I take it that it is admitted that there is diminution of two annas in rupee prices received, due to higher ratio alone. Now even if we assume that as a consumer, the agriculturist has benefitted by the drop of two annas in the rupee through exchange (apart from other factors such as world drop in prices) not only on percentage of imports he consumes (seven per cent. of total has been put forward) but also on all indigenous products. If we assume for instance that because Corona cigar and Crossley motor car have dropped 12½ per cent., so also has ryots bidees and bullock cart dropped by the same amount, even then as Sir Basil admits he suffers as debtor through his creditor not giving him two annas in the rupee discount and as Sir Basil Blackett cannot deny, he is under the same disadvantage, when he pays his taxes with the exception of those re-assessments, which have taken place during the last two years, so on the face of it there is net loss.

18d. NOT THE ONLY STABLE RATE.

Sir Basil Blackett appears to put as counterpoise, the advantage to agriculturists of stable rate, I admit we all benefit by stable rate of exchange just as we all benefit by good monsoon, but I will join issue with the Finance Member if he is going to lay down that 1/6d. is the only rate that can be kept stable or even that it is more easy to keep stable than 1/4d. rate, for I am prepared to state as categorically as Sir Basil Blackett and without any reservation mental or otherwise, that it is easier to stabilise the lower ratio than the higher one. It appears to me that Sir Basil Blackett is only able to justify his policy by dragging in, the extraneous issue. And now I would like to deal with the bogey he conjures up.

MEANING OF INFLATION.

He asks "Does Sir Victor advocate Inflation?" What does Sir Basil Blackett mean by inflation? If he means the issue of paper currency with no metallic backing, which is how I understand the word, then I do not and have never advocated such action. But if Sir Basil classes it inflation when he points and gives 100 rupee note in return for 753 point 34 grains of gold, which is all that I am asking for, when I ask for 1/4d ratio then I am prepared to advocate that action, which I do not call inflation. Sir Basil further asks why I do not propose a lower ratio than 1/4d. The answer which I should have thought obvious is, that just as ratio above 1/4d. is unfair to the debtor, one below 1/4d. would be unfair to the creditor. Because I am protesting against appreciated exchange, (over pre-war par) it must not be taken as meaning that I advocate depreciated exchange. I do not criticise Sir Basil's action in bringing rupee exchange upto 1/4d. gold when it was below that figure but I do protest against it nor being stabilised there. Nor is the present exchange situation as has been alleged by Finance Member due to speculation. On the contrary traders are all securing exchange against their contracts and this is only given by banks against cover, so that drop to 1/4d. would not cause any of the financial disturbance, as at time when relying on the word of Government that exchange would be kept at 2s. sterling, importers left themselves with uncovered exchange position. As regards prices any rise would only tend to palliate hardships to the producer caused by continuous drop of world prices, which has no means ended if we are to believe Mr. Kitchen's evidence before the Currency Commission. Sir Basil has expert knowledge and cannot plead ignorance of these facts.

INJUSTICE TO INDIA.

By not pegging the rupee to 1/4d. gold when sterling appreciated he committed injustice to India, for had he been in charge of the British Currency and Finance at Home I cannot conceive him allowing deflation that took place there, to raise the pound sterling, till it was worth say six dollars gold. Nor would he have alleged inflation if outcry had arisen as would undoubtedly have been the case for return to pre-war par. Instead of redressing injustice it would appear from arguments that he has put forward that he is attempting to "bluff through", if I may use Americanism. If that is the case I am "calling the bluff". My hand is on the table. Let Sir Basil put down all his cards and either show low 1/6d. rate of exchange does not inflict net loss on the agriculturist or justify that loss.—A. P.

BLACKETT'S EXCHANGE POLICY.

"LAST STRAW ON THE BACK OF INDIA."

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

'It is difficult to predict' declared Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Honorary Secretary, the Indian Currency League, in the course of an interview to the Free Press on his arrival at Madras this morning, 'the extent of the disaster that will overtake this country, if the Finance Member is allowed to pursue his policy unchecked. Prosperity that a boom period had given to India enabled us to acquiesce in the loss of 50 million sterling over which Government shed crocodile tears later. At the present moment, we have no power to sustain even a fraction of that loss. The Finance Member seems to be putting the proverbial last straw on the back of India and it is high time that all shades of opinion in India made a combined effort to prevent this country from getting into the clutches of a disastrous future.

Referring to the Finance Member's allegations about bear raid in Bombay Mr. Jamnadas Dwarakadas repeated his statement made in Bombay that the raid existed only in the imagination of the Finance Member. It was easy for the Finance Member to obtain figures from the Associated Exchange Banks to prove the statement about bear raid. But I challenge him, said Mr. Jamnadas to obtain that proof and place it publicly before us. If he cannot do so it is but fair that he should withdraw the charge.—F. P.

RESERVES AND EXCHANGE

SIR M HAILEY'S SOLEMN UNDERTAKING

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The following is the text of Sir Malcolm Hailey's undertaking to the Indian Legislative Assembly referred to by Mr. D. P. Khaitan in an interview with the Free Press. The undertaking was given on the floor of the Assembly on 24th January 1922.

Sir Malcom Hailey said:—There may nevertheless still be some who fear that we may be intending to use these reserves artificially to raise the exchange. The new method by which we could utilise these reverse councils would of course be only that of reopening the sale of reerse councils, and I can give the Assembly this much guarantee that at all events we should not reopen the sale of reverse councils in order to maintain the exchange or to raise the exchange in the manner suggested without first coming to this Assembly.—F. P.

UNITY IN CONGRESS,

MRS. NAIDU AT WORK

SUPPORT TO BOMBAY'S MOVE,

DELHI, Dec. 3.

Keen speculation is rife in the Punjab and Delhi political circles over the probable outcome of the forthcoming sessions of the Indian National Congress at Gauhati.

"Will the existing differences between the two sections of Congressmen be allowed to continue?" is the one topic of absorbing interest among politicians to the exclusion of every other subject, writes the special correspondent of the "Hindustan Times."

No definite forecast is available so far from any quarters, but it is whispered that the losses sustained by the Swarajya Party in the elections to the Assembly from the United Provinces and elsewhere are likely to affect the outlook so far pursued by the Swarajist executive on the activities of the Responsivist and Independent Congress Parties.

MRS. NAIDU COMMUNICATING WITH LEADERS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the retiring President who has thrown herself heart and soul into working for unity of parties, is in communication with prominent leaders of the All-India Congress Committee with a view, if possible, to arrive at some understanding. Although no news is still available regarding the result of the correspondence. Authoritative circles are of opinion that the very fact that the Swarajists are not likely to be pleased by their certain failure in the Assembly with their minority is certain to induce them to come to terms with the Malaviya-Lalaji-Jayakar group.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's carefully worded statements to the Press in this connection are taken for granted to indicate the President-elect's anxiety to restore unity in the Congress ranks. It is further believed that the possibility of his being elected leader of the Assembly Swarajists in the next year will go a good deal towards Mr. Iyengar's attempts to strengthen Mrs. Naidu's hands.

SUPPORT TO BOMBAY MOVE.

How far these speculations are justified is yet difficult to say, but it does seem that popular leaders are throwing their full weight in support of the Bombay move.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS

TASK BEFORE CONGRESS.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Dec. 6.

The Sindh Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held at Karachi and the Hyderabad (Sind) District Congress Committee at its meeting held at Hyderabad have passed resolutions, expressing their strong opinion that the Ghauhati Congress should so frame the Council programme as to bring about unity among all the parties of the Congress.—F.P.

KARNATAK CONGRESS COMMITTEE

GRANT TO VOLUNTEER BOARD

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Dec. 6.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee met yesterday at Gadag and elected Mr. Shrinivasa Rao Kanjaigi, as President, and Messrs. Belvi, Jog and B. Bhimrao, Vice Presidents for the year. The election of delegates to the Congress and All-India Congress Committee members also took place. The Volunteers' Board was granted Rs. 500 for the current year. Recruiting of Karnatak labourers for Assam tea planters for Assam tea plantations was repudiated and the Karnatak public were urged to educate labourers.

PUNJAB COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

RAIZADA HANSRAJ RETURNED.

DR SATYAPAL TO FORFEIT SECURITY

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

The counting of votes commenced to-day in Lahore and other places in the Punjab and the results are slowly coming in. The following results received up to 2-30 p.m.:—

Punjab landholders constituency for the Leislative Assemby Lieut. Sardat Mohammad Nawazkhan has been elected defeating Rai Bahadur Bakshi Sohanlal and two other candidates.

From the East Central Punjab Mahomedan constituency Sir Zulfiqaralikhan has been elected with 1469 votes defeating Shaikh Sadiqhasan of Amritsar (the sitting member) wh opolled 1251 votes and Mr. Tajdin, Barrister of Lahore who got only 34 votes.

MEMBERS TO LOCAL COUNCIL.

The following have been elected to the Local Council:—Shokhupura Mahomedan Constituency Khan Muhammadkhan defeating Mian Haqnawaz; Multan East Mahomedan, Mian Ahmadyarkhan Daultana defeating Khan Habiatkhan. Mian Ahmadyarkhan represented this constituency in the first council. North Lyallpur Mahomedan Rai Shahadatlkhan with 3245 votes defeating Chaudhri Sardakhan 1319 and two others.

Punjab University:—Mr. Manoharlal, Barrister with 1864 votes defeating professor Ruchiram Sahni, the sitting member who got 623 votes. Professor Ruchiram represented this seat in the last council as a Swarajist but this time he stood as a non-party man. Industry constituency, Rai Bahadur Dhanpatrai with 213 votes defeating his rival Mr. Kanhyalal Gauba, Hindu Sabha candidate who got 105 votes.

GOLDEN FRUIT OF CRICKET.

LORD HARRISS GREETINGS TO INDIAN AND BRITISH CRICKETERS.

The following letter was received by last mail by Mr. Gilligan, Captain of the M. C. C. team from Lord Harris whom His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson in his speech at the dinner given last night by the Hindu Representative Matches Committee to the M. C. C. team at the Willingdon Sports Club, described as the father of cricket in Bombay Presidency.

Belmont,
Faversham, 14-11-26.

My dear Gilligan,

You will, I daresay, be making a speech at Bombay; if so, will you take the opportunity of conveying for me the assurance of my undiminished interest in the affairs of the Presidency and affection for India. If the matches you will be playing in Bombay had been a little later, I should certainly have come for a short trip in order to see them, for I have taken since its first conception and am taking the keenest interest in your tour. The M. C. C. were very glad to respond to the invitation of the promoters of the tour; we regard ourselves as bound to encourage cricket in all parts of the world that our teams can reach, within the limits of our means. I hope very much that this visit to India will be popular there, so that it may be the presursor of others from time to time; for it is a great joy to us to be able to feel that we are spreading through you and your comrades, the golden fruit of cricket, its honesty, its purity, its freedom from gambling, its manliness and its sustained attractions to age as well as youth. My affectionate greetings to my Indian as well as British comrades of the cricket field.

Sincerely yours,
HARRIS.

A message received from Jullundur states that Raizada Hansraj (Swarajist) has been elected to the Punjab Council from Jullundur-cum-Ludhiana non-Mahomedan constituency defeating his rival Lala Radharam (Hindu Sabha candidate) by the narrow majority of forty votes. Hansraj polled 1880 votes and Radharam 1840.—A. P.

FURTHER ELECTION RESULTS

AMRITSAR, Dec. 6.

The following results of elections to the Local Council have been declared:—

City Mahomedan Constituency:—
Sheikh Mohammed Sadiq 2727 votes.
Mian Hissamdin 1457 votes.

City non-Mahomedan:—
Lala Keshoram (Independent) 2031 votes.
L. Sardial (Hindu Sabha) 1688 votes.
and
Dr. Satyapal (Congress) 514 votes.

40 per cent of the voters turned up to the polls.

Amritsar rural Mahomedan:—
Sir Maqbool Mahmood 1970 votes.
C. H. Faqirhussain Khan, 1061 votes.
Mohammed Farid 4 votes.

Amritsar District Sikh constituency:—
S. Santsingh (Sikh League nominee) 3349 votes.
S. Harbansingh Attari 2543 votes.

Dr. Satyapal (Congress) and Mohamed Farid forfeit their securities.—A. P.

B. AND O. COUNCIL.

PATNA Dec. 6.

Mr. Abdul Aziz (Independent) has been declared elected to the Behar and Orissa Council, from Patna Muslim (Urban) constituency.—F. P.

Santal Parganas non-Mahomedan rural Babu Pratapandra Chandra Pande (non-Swarajist) elected.

Central Bhagalpur non-Mahomedan Rural—Rai Bahadur Lachhmi Narayan Sinha (Landholder) elected.

North Puri non-Mahomedan rural:—Babu Govaris Misra the sitting member defeated his two opponents.

South Puri non-Mahomedan Rural:—Babu Lingaraj Misra has been elected.

Patna Division Mohamedan urban:—Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz has been elected by majority of 1000 votes defeating Mr. Mahomed Yunus.

"GUN BOAT POLICY"

ALL ROUND CONDEMNATION

SYMPATHY FOR CHINESE NATIONALISM

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The latest news from China is somewhat more reassuring. Reuters' Shanghai correspondent reports that the situation at Hankow is much easier. Although a number of strikes are progressing and all classes of labourers are forming unions, there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of a general strike. Meanwhile, newspapers in London are giving prominence to the Chinese situation. Comments generally are remarkably sympathetic towards the Chinese nationalism.

Moscow's influence is fully recognised but responsible commentators anticipate a gradual diminution of the Bolshevist role in China and they condemn the "gun boat policy" which certain quarters are said to be urging upon Sir A. Chamberlain and suggest on the contrary a consiliatory compromise with the Chinese nationalists.—Reuter.

COMBATING CONTONESE FORCES

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Peking.—The Manchurian military authorities state that it has definitely been decided to send strong forces to the Peking-Hankow Railway on the 8th of December to combat the Cantonese forces.

A Mukden telegram ascribes Chang Tso Lin's previous apparent reluctance to send large forces to the South to the rumours that the Russians are gathering in large numbers in the North Manchurian border.—Reuter.

MEAGRE REPORTS FROM HANKOW.

DUE TO STRICT CENSORSHIP

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Rigid Censorship is apparently responsible for the meagre information from Hankow where the British Minister Lampson is not expected to arrive before Tuesday. The barriers are still erected at the entrances to the Foreign Concessions, but with the arrival of the British Warship and two American destrovers it is felt that any emergency can be met. It is noteworthy that the Chinese merchants appear more friendly.—Reuter.

FENG YU-HSIANG AND BOLSHEVISTS

REPORTS OF ALLIANCE PROVE TRUE

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Peking.—Chinese reports to the effect that Feng Yu-Hsiang has sided the Bolshevists and is invading Sinkiang is generally considered true in view of the fact that Sinkiang borders on Russian territory and hence Soviet supplies can easily be transferred.—Reuter

BIGGEST CHEMICAL COMPANY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

By the registration yesterday of "Imperial Chemical Industries" there was formally completed the formation of a company with the biggest initial capital of any business ever registered in this country. The Company which among other objects is acquiring shares in Brunner Mond and Company, Nobel Industries United Alkali and British Dyestuffs Corporation has an authorised capital of sixty-five millions sterling and if all the shareholders of the merging companies exchange their shares for those of the new company the issued capital will total nearly fiftyseven millions. The formation of this huge concern means that national exchequer will benefit to the extent of over one and half millions by way of stamp duties, property transfer and other duties and fees.—B. O. W.

LEAGUE COUNCIL

ITEMS ON AGENDA.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Geneva.—No fewer than seven Foreign Ministers are attending the League Council which will be opened next week, namely Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. The meeting will provide an opportunity for private consultations from which important results are expected. Although the Council itself now is unimportant the agenda incidents security, arbitration, reduction of armaments, forthcoming economic conference and the report of the Mandate Commission and the latter's notorious questionnaire to the mandatories. Private conversations will doubtless deal with the recent Italo-Albanian treaty of friendship which is perturbing the Jugo-Slav circles where the arrangement is regarded as a veiled protectorate.—Reuter.

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT.

DECREE AGAINST GALSTAUN

SEQUEL TO BOMBAY HIGH COURT'S ORDER

CALCUTTA, December 6.

An application was made to-day before the First Subordinate Judge of Alipore on behalf of F. E. Dinshaw and some other merchants and bankers of Bombay for the attachment of race and other horses, motor-cars, jewellery and furniture belonging to Mr. J. C. Galstaun. The application was in execution of a decree issued by the Bombay High Court at the instance of of the applicants who had obtained a decree for over thirty-one lakhs. Counsel for Mr. Galstaun urged that Section 46 of the Civil Procedure Code did not take away the jurisdiction of the Court to stay the issue of attachment on giving reasonable security. On behalf of the applicants it was pointed out that the language of that Section was imperative and the court's duty was simply to carry out the Bombay High Court's order. The Subordinate Judge issued a writ of attachment at once.—A. P.

LIMITS OF FAIR COMMENT.

"STATESMAN'S" LIBEL SUIT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

In the suit brought by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose against Messrs. R. Knight and Sons, Ltd., and another, Proprietors of "The Statesman," claiming Rs. one lakh as damages for alleged libel, Sir Binode Mitter, appearing for the plaintiff said that the publication on November 26, 1924 was admitted. But it was urged that it was fair comment and that the occasion was privileged. Plaintiff's contention was that the "Statesman's" article amounted to an allegation of fact and that the writer had exceeded the limits of fair comment. The counsel next read the whole of the article and said that it would be found that when Lord Lytton's speech was proved, there was no such statement in it as the article attributed to his Excellency.

Mr. James opening the case referred to the position of the plaintiff in the Swaraj Party, in "The Forward" paper, to his arrest under Regulation III, and to articles which appeared in "The Forward" in this connection, saying that the argument of "The Forward" was that that the arrest was a covert attack by the bureaucracy on the party. Sir Benode said that his Lordship would have to consider how these articles would possibly affect the mind of the plaintiff who was arrested and kept under detention from October 1925 and had no connection with "The Forward" since. Hearing is proceeding.—F. P.

LATEST NEWS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

At a public meeting held this evening at Alebt Hall, Serala Devi presiding, Miss Moriel Leister, who had come out to India to see Mahatma Gandhi and study Indian problems, quoted instances how they in England and elsewhere were achieving their ideal by non-co-operation. They were in in those countries non-co-operating with evils of Government, class, and capitalism. Miss Leister will attend the Gauhati Congress.—F. P.

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

Mr. G. S. Raghavan has undertaken to edit "Nation" which appeared this evening in quite a new form with display of news and additional number of pages.—F. P.

WARDHA, Dec. 6.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj interviewed regarding the suggested informal conference of no-changers stated that after consulting Mahatmaji he had come to the conclusion that it was unnecessary to call such a conference at the present juncture.—A. P.

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

Nominations to the Madras Legislative Council are expected to be announced to-morrow. It is understood that about 10 members will be nominated to represent labour and depressed classes, six officials and about ten or twelve to represent the minority communities. The nomination of a lady is expected.—A. P.

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

Mr. T. Prakasam M.L.A. has withdrawn his resignation of the presidentship of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee as friends have represented to him that his resignation at this stage would be embarassing.—F. P.

LONDON, December 6.

New York.—North-eastern States are in grip of abnormally early severe weather. Temperature is below zero in New York City which is covered with mantle of seven inches of snow which army snowscrapers are working day and night to remove. Several deaths from exposure are reported while thousands of destitute men and women spent night in charitable lodging-houses. The position is even worse further North where snow is fifteen inches deep while snowdrifts in Western part of state have completely stopped travelling. Five thousand seamen have been marooned on Great Lakes in 125 steamers which are locked in greatest ice blockade in memory and are threatened with imprisonment for the whole of winter in spite of desperate efforts of giant ice-breaker aided by every available tug.—Reuter.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT. PROBLEM

MINISTER'S PRESENCE AT DISCUSSION.

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

Speaking on unemployment resolution at the Tamil Nadu Conference yesterday, a Swarajist M. L. C, from the city observed that the presence at the Conference of Mr. A. Ranganadham Mudaliar, one of the new ministers was a good augury. He also hoped that development of industries under the Minister's guidance would prove successful in combating unemployment.—F. P.

HINDU CONFERENCE AT GAUHATI.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

At a public meeting held at Albert Hall yesterday evening Rai Jacunath Mazumdar yesterday, it was decided to hold an All-India, Hindu Conference at Gauthati during the National Week.

A strong Reception Committee was formed with Babu Piyuch Kanti Ghose as the Organising Secretary.—F. P.

RAILWAY CENTRAL OFFICES.

PROTEST AGAINST REMOVAL.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 6.

Resolutions of protest were recorded at a crowded public meeting held at Amipaddawia Park, Mr. M. Beharilal Bhargava presiding, against the removal of Railway Central offices from Lucknow to Calcutta as it has not only harmed the staff but has affected the interests of the inhabitants of the United Provinces.—F. P.

BENGALI YOUTHS ON WORLD TOUR

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Messrs. R. Mukerjee, A. Mukerjee, M. Ghose and Asoke Mukerjee, leave Calcutta on the 12th instant on a World cycle tour.—F. P.

BIHAR COUNCIL.

PATNA, Dec 6.

The first session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council will commence at Patna on January 13, 1927.—F. P.

FRIENDLY GERMANY

SUCCESS OF DAWES PLAN

FAVOURING DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

That the Dawes plan has been successfully standing the test of time is revealed by the Annual Report of the Agent General of Reparations. The report states that the course of events has probably exceeded the experts' anticipations and points out that foreign loans and other funds have steadily flowed into Germany to points sometimes of surpassing the capacity for the country to make an advantageous use of them.

The Report alludes to the serious business crisis at the end of the first annuity year when many enterprises failed to the great cost of individuals but to the undoubted benefit of the whole country since the industry and commerce have hereby been freed from encumberances and complexities they are now better able to take advantage of favouring developments.

The report pays a tribute to the spirit of friendly Germany which has loyally and punctually met her obligations and to the distribution of creditors effected regularly without any difficulty.—Reuter.

WORK OF CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

The Tamil Nadu Conference came to a successful termination this evening after two days' sitting. The Conference to-day resolved to take vigorously to village reconstruction work and as a step towards the same to start Congress sabhas in every village in the Tamil Nadu, to recommend to the Assam Congress to draw a progamme to be worked during the year to combat untouchability and to launch an intensive labour propaganda with a view to ameliarate the condition of the working classes. It was also resolved to call upon all Congress men to work more strenuously to the spread of khadder and to call upon the country to celebrate 19th December as a day of prayer for the happy termination of the Cape Town Conference and realisation by Indians in Africa of their cherished rights.

The Conference further resolved to recommend to the Assam Congress that complete independence free from any alien influence should be the object of the Congress.—A.P.

GUJARAT TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

GOVT. POLICY CRITICISED.

GODHRA, Dec. 6

The Third All-Gujarat Temperance conference met at Godhra on Sunday the 5th instant. Dr. Benjamin, Secretary of the Temperance Association read his report of the work done during the past two years after which Dr. Nanoklal Shah, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in a short speech. Mr. Amritlal Thakkar proposed Mr. Chunilal Gandhi, as President of the Conference.

Mr. Gandhi delivered a comprehensive speech regarding excise matters. He criticised the present policy of Government which did not accept the local option proposal of the Sathe Committee. He maintained that the rationing basis should not be the consumption figure of 1921 which was exceptionally high. At present the actual consumption of country liquor fell far below the rationed quantity. He mentioned that it was proposed to have a local option bill prepared by a committee, to invite public opinion on it and present it to the Excise Minister for presentation to the Legislative Council. Resolution urging the closing of all liquor shops on all Sundays, and Hindu and Mahomedan holidays and on fair and weekly bazar days and on all election days, was passed.—A. P.

ABBAS TYABJI IN JAMNAGAR.

PROMPT SALE OF KHADDAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, Dec. 4.

On the occasion of the visit of Messrs. Abbas Tayabji, Ramdas Gandhi and Gokuldas Raichura to Jamnagar a public meeting was held on the 3rd instant in which Vakil Lavashankar presided. Impressive speeches on the home-products were delivered by Messrs. Abbas Tayabji, Ramdas Gandhi, Hathibhai Shastriji and Raichura.

The president appealed to the audience to wear Khaddar.

Within two days about 500 tolas have been sold. The guests expressed their joy to see the sale on such a large scale.

CURRENCY PROPAGANDA.

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Hon. Secretary of the Indian Currency League, arrived in Madras this morning. He will address a public meeting this evening on the currency policy of the Government.—F. P.

DEPUTATION TO MAHARAO OF CUTCH

Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas, President Shri Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, writes that H. H. the Maharao of Cutch has graciously consented to receive the Deputation of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad in the month of Magshar or Posh at Cutch at a date to be announced later on.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION.

DR. DRUMMOND'S TRIBUTE TO MR. S. CHETTY.

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

Dr. Drummond Shiels M.P. for Edinburgh East, one of the members of the Parliamentary delegation to Australia said in an interview at Colombo on his arrival there, that the report of the delegation was in course of preparation and he was not prepared to anticipate what the report would have to say regarding the important discussions on migration and marketing of Empire trade generally, which had taken place, but he was sure that a solution of all the problems incidental to those questions had been brought appreciably nearer by the visit. The hospitality and generosity of the Australian Government and people had deeply impressed the representatives of Great Britain and the other Dominions. He thought India had been very fortunate in its representatives. Sir Darcy Lindsay was an able spokesman and showed himself the champion not only of the business and commercial classes of India but also of the rights of its humblest citizens when they were out of their own country and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty was a very successful member o the delegation. His command of English and his eloquence of speech as he pleaded for full civil rights for Indians in Australia and throughout the Empire were greatly admired.

Dr. Drummond Shiels finally observed that such visits did much good. It was important that India should be represented on them and that her point of view should be given so that other parts of the Empire might be prepared to welcome India in due and not too far distant time as a self governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.—A. P.

THE CAWNPORE PROGRAMME.

"FUTILE AND HARMFUL"

AMRAOTI, Dec. 6.

The Berar Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held yesterday at Amraoti called upon the District and Taluq Congress Committees to submit, after election, the names of their delegates to the ensuing Indian National Congress before the 12th December 1926.

MODIFY CAWNPORE PROGRAMME.

It further passed the following resolution for submission to the Gauhati Congress:—

This meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee is distinctly of opinion that considering the numerical strength of the members returned on the Congress ticket to the various legislatures during the last elections, adherence to the policy laid down at Cawnpore is not only futile but positively harmful to the interest of the country and therefore the Committee recommends to the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress that in its ensuing session at Gauhati it should so modify that policy as to permit the members returned on the Congress ticket to follow the policy of Responsive co-operation regarding the work to be carried on within the legislatures.—A. P.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL.

TAMIL LABOURERS' SUPPORT TO MR. PEERBHOY.

A meeting of Tamil Hindu Labourers was held on Sunday at 9 p.m. at Sion under the Presidentship of Mr. P. A. Sudalamuthu when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This public meeting of one thousand Tamil Hindu Labourers held at Sion, Bombay, resolves that the Tamil Hindu Labourers of Bombay have full confidence in Mr. Ahmed Abedin Peerbhoy B. A. to represent the cause of Bombay Labour in the Council, and while supporting the resolution of the Muslim Labourers, humbly requests His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to nominate him as one of the three labour representatives to be nominated to the new Council."

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

At a well-attended meeting of the Madras Muslims held yesterday, under the chairmanship of Janab Abdul Hakim a prominent merchant, it was unanimously resolved to invite the All-India Muslim Educational Conference to hold its next year's session in Madras.—F. P.

PUNJAB AGARAWAL CONFERENCE.

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

The first session of the Punjab Aggarawal Conference will be held in Lahore in Christmas week. Lala Lajpat Rai, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Raja Motichand have been invited to attend the Conference. Rai Sahi Gangaram will preside over the Conference.—F. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Vernon (France). The death is announced of Mr. Claude Mosret, painter, in his 86th age.—Reuter.

Bordeaux.—Maoris who have resumed their French tour beat to day the selected French fifteen by thirteen points to three.—Reuter's Special Service.

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN HAREMI NABVI.

PROTEST AGAINST HEDJAZ GOVT.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 6.

Maulana Mufti Mohammad Kifayatullah, President Jamiatul-ulama-i-Hind has sent the following cable to Sultan Ibn Saud Newspapers state that Hedjaz Government proposes some alterations in Haremi Nabvi. I want to declare emphatically that if such alterations are caused and pledges regarding Rauzai Nabvi and Gumbadi Khizra are broken, the consequences will be extremely dangerous and strongest feelings of hatred and anger will be created throughout the whole of the Muslim World.

WAIL OF A BOMBAY CLERK

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to an article on the above subject appearing in the issue of the "Times of India" dated the 30th November, 1926, I beg to crave your hospitality to lend me a small space in one of the columns of your esteemed and widely-circulated paper to give publication to the following with a view to illuminating the minds of the general public of Bombay as regards the unenviable position of a clerk employed in a Bombay office, be it an European concern of long-standing fame or a pure Marwari's pedhi.

Apart from the tragical facts enumerated by the 'Bania' in his article under reference, there are yet, Sir in Bombay, various offices in which clerks are engaged and discharged from time to time for no substantial reason other than that of a mere whim on the part of the superiors bossing these shows. These so-called officers who are fed on the fat of the outturn of the office at the expense of the poor clerk are quite oblivious of the inconvenience and troubles, their whims put the unfortunate clerk to. Engaging and discharging is the latest craze adopted by several of our well-known offices in Bombay. Further, the article of the "Bania" asserts that Indian officers are all that he has described them to be. Be it as it may, I however, having worked in a long established, well-reputed, pure European concern, know to my utter regret that there are some European offices in Bombay more blameworthy in this respect than the Marwari pedhies and woe betide him who, charmed by the alluring prospects offered by the advertisements in the advertisement columns of our dailies, has the misfortune to come in touch with these offices.

I was a salesman employed in the services of a pure English concern subject to three months' probation on a salary of R50 per mensem. On joining this firm I was given to understand that I would be paid R70 p.m. on being confirmed in the post. The work I had to turn out was to canvas the sales in all quarters of the city and to do such other odd jobs of pasting posters, etc., on the roadsides. After a month of my appointment my bosses, being pleased with the work I turned out, granted me an increment of R20 which made my salary R70 a month. Just then I received an offer from another company in Bombay which I refused to accept in the belief that I would be confirmed in the post I occupied in this office. The grant of an increment revived my spirits and I worked ever since then with renewed vigour in trying to give every satisfaction to my supporters, which I can boldly say I had given them.

Now, Sir, I come to the most tragical point of my narrative. Having worked with wholehearted interest to the betterment of my office, many a time foregoing my noon meals, I was one day surprised to hear from my immediate officer that my services were no longer required by the Company as I was too young to work in their office.

In this connection I made an application and addressed my Badha Saheb stating my grievances and kindly requesting him to reconsider his order issued to me. All my efforts in this respects were in vain and I afterwards found out that my application was filed coolly in a cold-blooded manner along with my personal file maintained by the office. Now, Sir, I leave it to your good self and to your readers to judge my feelings, especially as I had refused the offer of a job relying on the one I already had in this office; and alas! now I am discarded and left alone—to be added to the number of the unemployed and to the bitter mercies of this cruel work-a-day world!

The officers of the company were so harsh with me that even my request for the grant of a certificate was refused to me on the plea that it was not the custom of their office to grant any certificates to their discharged employees. This was a consolation indeed.

To further convince your readers of the validity of my aforesaid statements I beg to say that I was the most senior salesman in the office, putting up a service of 2 months and 29 days and all my predecessors had met with the same fate as was meted out to me. The others that are working there at present were employed after me on the same conditions, and I am sure that they will follow me on some pretext or other in due course.

From enquiries I ascertained that this long established European company have made it their practice to engage and discharge salesmen every three months.—Yours, etc.,

V. D. S.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Hindu Representative Matches Committee at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday. After full two hours' discussion, the Lahore Diocesan Council which met in Lahore, has passed a resolution expressing final agreement with the principles of the India Church Measure.—F. P.

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Hockey Federation which has been twice postponed, will now it is arranged, take place on December 22nd in Motichand at Gwalior.—F. P.

THE MOST HUMANISING ELEMENT,

GOVERNOR ON CRICKET.

HINDUS ENTERTAIN M. C. C.

A very sumptuous dinner was given to the M. C. C. Team at the Willingdon Sports Club last night by the President and members of the Hindu Representative Matches Committee. A large and representative gathering had responded to the invitation and among the guests present, besides the members of the M. C. C. team were His Excellency the Governor, H. H. the Maharajah of Nawanagar, His Excellency the Admiral, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir Dorab Tata, Messrs. R. M. Chinoy, H. K. Kirpalani, Travers, Cullen, S. A. Brelvi, and Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtullah. Interesting and good-humoured speeches were made after the dinner. After His Excellency had proposed the toast of the King-Emperor Mr. Lukhmidas Tairsee, as President of the Hindu Gymkhana and chairman of the Hindu Representative Matches Committee, proposed the toast of the members of the M.C.C. Team. Mr. Tairsee recalled the humble beginnings of Hindu cricket and the progress it had made during recent years thanks to the devoted efforts of several individuals. The Hindu Gymkhana had not only helped to bring Hindu cricket to the standard which it had attained and which had enabled the Hindu team to make a splendid stand against the M. C. C., but it had also through cricket been able to bring about considerable social reform among Hindus. The doors of the Gymkhana were open to every Hindu including an untouchable and the Gymkhana had thus been able, through cricket, to remove the barriers of caste.

Mr. Gilligan in replying to the toast read a letter which he had received by the last mail from Lord Harris, (the letter is reproduced on another page). The team he had brought, Mr. Gilligan said, was the first official team of the M. C. C. They had a splendid reception in India, especially in Bombay and he confessed he found their job very hard especially as they were not accustomed to the magnificent sunshine of India. Mr. Gilligan paid a glowing tribute to Mr. C. K. Naidu's performance against the M. C. C. which he characterised as a magnificent one.

His Highness the Jam Saheb proposed the health of His Excellency the Governor in a felicitous speech. His Highness referred to the popularity which Sir Leslie Wilson had earned among all communities by the manmanner in which he had played the game as an administrator.

The Governor, in replying to the toast, made a very witty speech which was much appreciated. He described cricket as the most humanising element in the world and with good humoured banter, pointed out how it was due to cricket that he found himself that night, sitting at one table between His Highness the Jam Saheb on one side and Mr. Lukhmidas Tairsee on the other side. His Excellency also let out the secret that he was mainly responsible for the fact that the M. C. C. had sent a very strong team to India because in his conversation with Lord Harris, during his recent visit, he had impressed upon the latter that Bombay cricket had attained a standard much superior to that of twenty-five years ago. His Excellency announced that he had arranged that at the time of the next Quadrangular tournament a match will be played for the benefit of the Bombay Hospital Fund between an All-India Indian team captained by the Jam Saheb and an All-India European team captained by himself.

Mr. Mathradas Vasanji proposed the toast of the guests to which replies were given by His Excellency the Admiral, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah and Sir Dorab Tata.

Sir Chunilal, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee chaffingly referred to the many places Mr. Tairsee occupied in the public life of Bombay, not seldom in a mischievous manner. Mr. Tairsee with equally good humour gave an assurance that he would continue to be mischievous in the right cause.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

HINDU MAHOMEDAN XI.

1. P. Vithal (Capt.)
2. C. K. Naidu.
3. L. P. Gai.
4. J. G. Navle.
5. S. M. Joshi
6. D. B. Deodhar.
7. Nazir Ali.
8. Gulam Mahomed.
9. S. R. Godambe.
10. Wazir Ali.
11. A. W. Botawalla.

RESERVES.

1. Ramji.
2. V. Botawalla.

To-day's match between the M. C. C and Hindu-Moslem combined eleven promises to provide a very keen struggle, and of the latter team is considered on its merits on paper, expectations should be realised.

The team is a strong one in all respects batsmen and trundlers there being in plenty. A lot will depend on Naidu to put up a big score but besides him there are others who will not fail. Foremost among these must be placed Godambe who has the real big-match-temperament. Jai Botawalla and Vithal are batsmen who will do their "bit," while Deodhar, though not very reliable, is capable of contributing a century if he plays in the same spirit as he did a short time ago. Amongst the bowlers, are included the cream of India's trundlers. Nazir Ali, Gulam Mahomed and Godambe have taken their toll of M. C. C. wickets while Naidu and Botawalla are more than useful.

The dismissal of the M. C. C. in the last match for 135 have set tongues wagging and already several critics have waxed so bold as to depreciate the prowess of the M. C. C. The conditions under which the second innings was played were exceptional and, without detracting from the excellent bowling of Jamsedji and Howlett, it could hardly be considered to represent the visitors at their best. It is not out of the bounds of possibility that the M. C. C. may be beaten in the first innings, but whatever happens, we are assured of a sporting display by a team who have shown themselves to be thorough sportsmen in spirit and deed.

HINDU CRICKETERS HONOURED.

The members of the Hindu Cricket Team, who recently played with M. C. C. were invited to the concert given by Mrs. Hirabai Parodekar. Several prominent citizens of Bombay of all communities were present including Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah. Mrs. Hirabai sang a number of songs at the beginning, which were very much appreciated by the public. Sir Ebrahim, on behalf of the public, in a few words describing the ability of the Hindoo Cricket champions, distributed Medals to the champions present. Medals of those absent were handed over to the Captain.

At the end Sir Ebrahim was garlanded and thanked.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW.

INDIAN BRANCH OF MOTAMAR INAGURATED.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW Dec. 6

It appears that there has been a definite cleavage among the members of the All-India Khilafat Committee, after some unseemly scenes at yesterday's meeting of the Committee. After some hot exchange of words the Punjab party headed by Zafarulkhan withdrew. The remaining members then passed the report of the Khilafat delegation to Hedjaz and Mecca Motamar. At the inaugural meeting of the Indian branch of Motamar some prominent members of Khuddamulharamain and Ferangimahal party were present, along with local and other Khilafat leaders Maulana Shaii Ahmed Daudi of Bihar presided. Maulana Shaukat Ali in course of his speech explained how from a small beginning in form of Khuddam Kaba the potential organisation of the Khilafat sprang up and after memorable services in the cause of Islam, was initiating a greater movement of Motamar or world-wide Muslim Organisation today.

Maulana Shaii Ahmed Daudi, who on rising received ovation also dwelt on the importance of Motamar movement and the services of [illegible] to its present stage.

Maulana Mahdali proposing a resolution of establishing branch of Motamar, explained at length its aims and objects and said that was the only remedy for the present disintegration of Islam and by bringing Muslims of all creed on one platform, pledged to maintain the integrity of the holy places, they would be acting up to the injunctions of God. Motamar he said would give them effective voice in the politics of Hedjaz and make their wishes felt by the rulers of that holy land. It would also be the best means of protecting Hedjaz from foreign interference. He also said that the right of representation in Motamar by Indian Mussalmans could be served by establishing this branch, which he hoped would be made sufficiently strong by its representative character. After further support by representative of Ferangimahal, who assured the audience of Khuddamulharamains' support, the resolution was unanimously passed. A Provincial Committee with powers to add to its number to frame rules and regulations was formed.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' UNION.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

DELHI Dec. 6

The Central Committee of the Indian League of Nations' Union, under the signatures of the Maharaja of Bikaner, Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. U. N. Sen and Revd. J. C. Chatterjee, have issued the following appeal on behalf of the committee.

It is desired to popularise and extend in India the ideals for which the League of Nations stands. At present a number of local branches of the League Union are in existence in this country. These branches have for the time being affiliated to the British League of Nations' Union. It is desirable that they should be affiliated to an Indian League of Nations union. In order to establish such an Indian League of Nations' union to co-ordinate the activities of all these branches, to increase their number, to supply them with suitable literature and generally to further in India the progress of the work of the League of Nations, a strong representatives Central Committee was formed at Simla last summer, with H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner as president. The central committee have now decided to issue an appeal to the public for funds to enable them to proceed with their programme, with a view to form a strong public opinion in the country to back up the principles and ideals of the League of Nations and to secure presentation of the Indian point of view in the councils of the Lague through the Indian Government. It is absolutely necessary to secure the services of a whole time organising officer who will have to do a considerable amount of travelling, in order to organise branches to popularise the work of the Union throughout India. Donations and subscriptions are to be sent to Mr. U. N. Sen, Hony. Secretary, 4, Nnderhill Lane, Civil Lines Delhi.—A. P.

INDUSTRIAL FEDERATION.

ELIMINATION OF BARRIERS TO TRADE

NOT A COMBINE AGAINST OTHER COUNTRIES

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Representatives of British and German Federations of Industries finished their discussions in London yesterday. Satisfaction was expressed on both sides that some of the technical barriers to trade such as double taxation of industries and subsidies had as a result been more clearly understood and it was decided that discussions should be continued in Germany early in the spring. It is pointed out that this meeting is distinct from the Conference recently held at Romsey between British and German industrialists. The Romsey conference was concerned with exploration of avenues for expansion of trade whereas the present meeting has had for its object elimination of barriers to trade. At the close of the meeting of Federations an announcement was made stating emphatically that question of international cartels or combines had not been discussed, still less has any suggestion for combined action by British and German Industry against the industry of any other country had been mentioned or considered. Representatives of both the organisations would regard such action as not merely improper but extremely foolish.—B. O. W.

OPPOSITION TO FORM MINISTRY.

C. P. SWARAJISTS' RESOLVE.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 6

At the instance of Seth Govindass, a meeting of all the Congress Members recently elected to the C. P. Council and the Assembly was held here, when it was resolved that the Congress Party should oppose the formation of Ministry in C. P. Council.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN C. P.

PROSPECTS OF A MINISTRY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 5.

Much originality is, indeed, required to define the situation in this province with such telling accuracy. The Governer is at present at Jubbulpore acquainting himself with the grievances of the people of the Hindi Districts. The Government will shortly assemble to review the political situation in this province. Some optimists hope that the Hindi Swarajists will be induced to swallow their principles in grateful recognition of the honour which the Local Government is conferring upon them. In C. P., the Reforms stand suspended till 31st January, 1927. The Secretary of State's order issued in April last communicating the withdrawal of Reforms appears to be absolute and if the C. P. Legislative Council desires to secure the transfer of the Transferred Departments earlier than that date, it is doubtful whether it will succeed in its efforts. The new Council will probably meet in the first week of January, 1927. Every body is anxiously waiting for the Gauhati decision. As regards the formation of Ministry in this Province the communal and territorial considerations are supreme. They ought to be disregarded in the selection of Ministers. The Swarajists still form the largest group in the C. P. Council. The non-Swarajists are divided into various groups such as Responsivists, the Independent Congress Party, the Independents and non-Brahmins and Mahomedans, except Swarajists the difference between one group and another being more less imaginary. If each group persists in maintaining its separate existence, the problem of finding two Ministers from amongst them will become very difficult. The Responsivists and Independent Congress Party together will not form the majority but their number will be equal to that of the Swarajists, out of 55 elected seats 37 are non-Swarajists including 7 Mahomedans. The only way for all the non-Swarajists, is to meet at once and unite into one solid group and if they combine, they will be in a bare majority in the Council. The Responsivists declared that they would not accept offices unless they were in absolute majority which they could not secure owing to internal divisions and disunions among the former Swarajists. Secret discussions and private conferences are being held but so far no attempt has been made to convene a meeting of all non-Swarajist members of the C. P. Council. There are several groups in the new Council and each group is attempting to secure the Ministry for itself. As long as this tendency persists the prospects of forming the Ministry in this province are remote. It is premature and very difficult to forecast about the formation of Ministry in the province in the present condition. No group can form a stable Ministry without the help of the officials. This is the situation in C. P. and it is very interesting to watch developments.

THE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Dr. Moonje's success and Mr. Abhyankar's defeat is the absorbing topic of the day here and elsewhere. Both the gentlemen are badly wanted in politics. If Dr. Moonje's success is a gain, Mr. M. V. Abhyankar's defeat is distinctly a loss to the country.

MANIPULATION OF EXCHANGE

DUTY OF INTELLIGENT MEN

B. F. MADON'S LECTURE

Mr. B. F. Madon addressed a largely attended public meeting of the merchants and businessmen of Bombay on Saturday evening at the Mooljee Jaitha Market Hall, Sheik Memon Street on "The Recommendations of the Currency Commission," under the auspices of the Shroff Mahajan of Bombay. Mr. Khatau Morarjee, Vice-President of the Mahajan presided. The proceedings were in Gujarati.

GOLD STANDARD NECESSARY.

In introducing the speaker of the evening, the chairman referred to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Madon in the cause of Currency and Exchange by writing a series of enlightening articles in the press on the extremely difficult subject.

Mr. Madon said that the question of Currency and Exchange affected all communities and classes in the country alike and, therefore, it was not a communal or a class question. It was the problem of the whole country. Speaking on the establishment of a Gold Standard for India, Mr. Madon said it was a paramount necessity. India had its foreign trade with many other countries all over the world which had their gold coin. It was, therefore, necessary for India also to have a Gold Standard and Gold Currency to enable her to continue her foreign trade to advantage.

MANIPULATION OF EXCHANGE.

The speaker next referred to the manipulation of exhange ratio and said that the change in the value of the rupee was detrimental to the interests of the whole country. Fixing the ratio at 18d. to the rupee was neither just nor advantageous to the country as a whole. It might be advantageous to a very small section of the population of the country who import foreign goods. But the vast majority whose interests were affected by the manipulation of exchange were not any intelligent people; and it was therefore upto the intelligent section of the people to enlighten their less literate brethren and safeguard their interests. The two main recommendations of the Royal Commission on Currency were disastrous to the country. Mr. Madon asserted that unless the gold standard and currency were introduced in India and the ratio was fixed at 16d. to the rupee, the crisis in Indian commercial markets and the daily increasing unemployment could not be averted.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks for the speaker and the chair.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN GHATKOPAR.

KEEN CONTEST EXPECTED

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, Nov. 30.

The Bombay Legislative Council elections had stirred the public life of Bombay's suburbs to an extent unequalled in the past three years. The Council elections are over. Yet public life in this suburb is not going to settle down to its former quiet run. The triennial electeions of the local municipality are to be held on the 13th December, 1926.

The forthcoming Municipal elections have raised a huge storm, since more than twenty candidates are said to be entering the arena for eight elected seats. At the last election in 1923 the Ghat Kopar Congress Committee had put up candidates for all the seats but after the nominations were received a compromise among the candidates was arrived at, by which four Congress candidates and four others were declared elected, the remaining having withdrawn their candidates.

This time the local Congress Committee is again in the field. Leading members of the Congress Committee seem to be of opinion that the Congress candidates should secure in overwhelming majority, i.e., out of both, elected and nominated members, who are 10 in all, and so they have put up candidates for all the elected seats.

The manifesto of the Congress Committee selected candidates has been published. It is clear from this manifesto that for eight seats seven Congress members, and one, who is as good a Congressman, as any one else, a staunch Khadcarite, and a sincere worker, has been supported by the Congress Committee. Mr. Laxmichand M. Doshi who is thus supported is well-known as the silent and very capable organiser of the local boys' school, has not enrolled himself as a Congress member, because he does not want to be misunderstood, that he joined now the Congress Committee only to get elected to the Municipality. All the seven Congress candidates are known to the local public as men who have put in solid service for the public cause. Mr. Prabhudas L. Mody who has been selected as a Congress candidate is popular as the able working editor of the Sanjvartman." Messrs. Hirachand V. Desai; Chimanlal P. Shah, Jasvantray G. Mehta, Shivji C. Shah Nanchhoddas B. Sanghvi, and Devji Nanji are the remaining Congress candidates. Brisk canvassing is the order of the day, particularly as over and above the Congress Committee's candidates about a dozen others, some of the whom have joined hands only for this election are conspiring among themselves to contest the election and beat down the Congress Committee's candidates. It is regrettable that to some extent vilification and misrepresentation is availed of to declaim opponents.

One should hope that the voters must not be led away by pressure and persuaiton and the voters decide on merits then the real workers have a chance otherwise men with long purse will win because of their veiled pressure. The last day for sending in the nominations is the 6th December 1926.

M. C. C. ENTERTAINED.

"Chronicle" Photo.

The Parsi Gymkhana gave a garden party in honour of the M. C. C. on Friday night. The members of the M. C. C. are seen in the photo taking refreshments.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Some guests at the Parsi Gymkhana photographed while taking refreshments on the occasion of the party to the M. C. C.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR BOMBAY.

"Chronicle" Photo.

A large number of people attended the function of the laying of the foundation stone of the B. J. Hospital by the Governor on Friday.

"Cronicle" Photo.

The Governor laying the foundation stone of the B. J. Hospital.

M. C. C. AND COMBINED XI.

"Chronicle" Photo.

The combined XI composed of European and Parsee players played against the M. C. C. on Saturday and Sunday.

PRESIDENCY JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

INCREASE IN LITIGATION AND CRIME

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

The Bombay Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over an area of 77,275 square miles with a population of 15,859,592. The Civil Judiciary consists of 10 High Court Judges, 16 District Judges, 2 Joint Judges, 9 Assistant Judges, a Chief Judge and 7 Judges of the Small Causes Courts, and 125 Subordinate Judges. With effect from 12th October 1925 two separate Judicial Districts for East and West Khandesh were created in the place of one.

There were over 2,32,000 civil suits for trial before all the courts in the Presidency, of which 179,000 were before the mofussil courts and over 40,000 in the Presidency Court of Small Causes. The total number of suits for trial at the High Court was 7,896 against 9,887 in the previous year. The number of suits decided was 4,864, leaving an undisposed of balance of 3,032. This number was 745 less than the corresponding number at the end of the previous year.

The number of appeals from the Subordinate Courts dealt with by the High Court was 3,173, of which 1,922 were disposed of.

The number of suits instituted in the civil courts subordinate to the High Court was 124,170, showing an increase of 6,468 on the figures of the previous year. The aggregate value of the suits was Rs. 4,25,60,757. The increase occurred in money and title suits to the extent of 6.2 and 3 per cent. respectively, the number of money suits instituted being 58,626 against 92,893 in 1924 and that of title suits being 25,544 against 24,809. The largest number of suits was instituted in Ahmedabad (18,028), where the number of money ssuits 15,353), was the heaviest in the Presidency.

In no other district except East Khandesh and Poona did institutions exceed 10,000. Institutions were between 9,000 and 10,000 in the district of Nasik, between 7,000 and 8,000 in West Khandesh, between 6,000 and 7,000 in Ahmednagar, Broach and Panch Mahals, Dharwar, Satara, Sholapur and Thana, between 5,000 and 6,000 in Surat, between 4,000 and 5,000 in Belgaum, Bijapur and Ratnagiri, between 3,000 and 4,000 in Kolaba and 2,998 in Kanara which is the lowest figure of institutions.

The number of suits instituted in 1925 at the Presidency Small Causes Court was 34,723 with an aggregate value of Rs. 93,33,998 and the number decided was exceeding Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, and a decrease in suits exceeding Rs. 500 in value.

The total number of appeals instituted before the Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court was 4,632, of which 4,594 were disposed of.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The Criminal Courts in the Presidency are administered by the High Court and Sessions Judges mentioned above, together with 967 Magistrates, 158 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards and 19,713 Police Patils. There were 215,203 criminal offences reported during the year, showing an increase of 7,121 over the figures of the previous year. In the Districts of Poona, Nasik, Bombay Suburban, West Khandesh, East Khandesh and in the City of Bombay there was a noticeable increase in the number of offences reported during the year, while there was a marked decrease in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Dharwar. Of the total number of offences reported 48,371 wer endor the Indian Penal Code and 164,472 under Special and Local Laws. The aggregate number of persons under trial before the magistrates was 133,330. Of these 41,074 were dealt with by stipendiary magistrates and 91,196 by Honorary and Bench Magistrates. Of the persons tried, 18,899 were acquitted or discharged; 113,371 were convicted. Of the persons convicted, 9,045 were punished with imprihonment, 87,670 with fine, 366 with whipping; while 13,893 convicted persons were warned and discharged, 50 persons were sent to Leper Asylum at Matunga and 1,304 were released on probation of good conduct.

TRAMWAY BUS SERVICE.

NEW LINES OPENED.

The Tramway Bus Service between Ballard Estate and Warden Road was opened yesterday, and from the manner the buses were crowded, it may be said, that the starting of the Service was a much felt desidertum. At intervals of every ten minutes, buses run to and fro Warden Road. The first bus starts at 8-30 a.m. and lasts at 8-20 p.m. The charges are from Warden Road to:—

Ballard Estate	6 as.
Princes Street	4 as.
Hughes Road	2 as.
From Ballard Estate to:—	
Church Gate	2 as.
Princess Street	4 as.
Warden Road	6 as.

The third Service from Victoria Gardens to Taj Mahal Hotel through Kalbadevi, will be opened as soon as the new set of Buses are ready, and it is expected that before long all important routes to and from commercial and residential quarters will be covered by motor-bus service.

JUSTICE MADGAONKAR HONOURED

REPLY TO SURAT BAR'S ADDRES.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Dec. 2.

The members of the Surat District and the Bulsar Bar Associations yesterday, presented addresses to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madgaokar who had come here on an inspection tour.

SURAT BAR'S DEMANDS.

The address of the Surat Bar specially drew attention of his Lordship to the necessity of framing rules for taxation of costs etc. under Sec. 31 of the Bombay Pleaders Act, the desirability of appointing a mofussil representative on the Rule Committee under the Civil Procedure Code, the restoration of the Small Causes Court at Surat, which was abolished in 1920, and the continuance of the Sub-Court at Olpad, which it is feared is likely to come under the Retrenchment axe.

The address further emphasized the sancitity of pure justice in preference of prompt and hasty disposal as well as the question of appointing a mofussil Vakil to the High Court Bench. The Bulsar pleaders bitterly complained of the existence of a Tenis Court in the Court compound.

His Lordship in replying to the addresses made a eulogistic reference to Sir Lallubhai Shah and compared him with his illustrious predecessors Justices Ranade and Telang. He also feelingly referred to the death of Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas Vakil.

NO RESTORATION OF SMALL CAUSES COURT.

With regard to the questions the Pleaders' Association with Committee and the Bench his Lordship assured his hearers that merit alone was and would be the sole guide. As Government had already settled that resolution of the Small Causes Court was not feasible on account of financial stringency His Lordship was not in a position to hold any hopes. But he promised his most careful consideration to the question of the continuance of the Olpad Court, as he will be better able to form a definite opinion after his Broach visit in as much as he will have an opportunity of studying the question whether Olpad and Ankleshwar could be managed by a linked Court. The major portion of his reply was devoted to his drawing attention of the lawyers on the desirability of being curt and exact in their conduct of cases.

An 'At home' at the 'Bage Sharaf' terminated the proceedings.

The Foreign Office has circularised the Government Departments concerned asking for their views of the proposal by German Government for the abolition of visas between Great Britain and Germany. As soon as replies are received a decision will be come to and communicated to the German Government.—B. O. W.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

GOVT'S DANGEROUS POLICY.

CALCUTTA CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

The Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has addressed the following memorandum to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I am directed by the Committee of the Indian Chamber to refer to the contraction of currency by another five crores on Saturday last partly by cancellation of "ad hoc" securities and partly by transfer through the Paper Currency Reserve. An apprehension is being generally felt that a further contraction to the extent of another 15 crores of rupees is in contemplation within the next two weeks through different channels, e g—the transfer through the currency, the cancellation of "ad hoc" securities.

2. The action already taken by the Government as well as the further deflationary measures apprehended appear to the Committee of the Indian Chamber as measures calculated to run counter against natural forces. The attempt to contract currency in the month of December right in the midst of the busy season is extraordinary and raises grave considerations as to Government's responsibility for supply of currency to the public. Such a programme of deflation in the busy season is indeed unparalleled in the hitory of Indian finance in recent years, except probably for the sale of reverse councils and gold in February 1920. But it will be remembered that as a resul of such measures the bank rate in Bombay soared to over 9 per cent. in March 1920. The Committee of the Indian Chamber, therefore, strongly disapprove of the Government's measures of deflation already taken and in contemplation.

3. It is easy for the Committee to realise why Government of India have embarked on a programme of deflation despite the potentialities of danger in such a course. They are no doubt guided by their declared policy of maintaining exchange at 1/6d. ratio. Persistence in such a policy, the Committee of the Indian Chamber venture to point out, is highly detrimental to the interests of the country. Despite the Hon'ble Finance Member's insistent declaration in course of his address before the Delhi University, prices in India have not stabilised to the 1/6d. ratio and the Committee of the Indian Chamber are fully prepared to argue this proposition. In paragraph 183 of their Report the Currency Commission state that the Indian price level as measured by Index Numbers at the moment of writing the Report is practically the same as that in the United States and the United Kingdom. The Index Number representing the price parity is taken by the Commission at 158 treating no doubt the pre-war year 1913-14 as the basis of calculation. Stated in other words, the position as presented by the Royal Commission is that from 1914 to April 1926 the prices in India have moved in the upward direction to the same extent as the prices in the United Kingdom and the United States. If the Exchange of the two currencies are determined by the purchasing power of each—a principle which it is hoped neither the Government of India nor the Currency Commission would dispute—it is impossible not to admit that the old purchasing power parity between rupee and the gold prices as existed in 1914 should in the natural order exist to-day. If 16d. represented the proper ratio between the Indian rupee and the British sovereign in 1914 and if both the currencies have deteriorated to the exact extent to-day, why should not the exchange value be represented by the same equation? To put the argument in a more homely form, Rs. 1,500 in 1914 was equivalent to £100. But Rs. 1,500 of 1914 mean according to the rise in the price level Rs. 2,250 to-day and £100 of 1914 mean £150 to-day, the rise in price both in India and United Kingdom higher by 50 per cent. since the base year. Things equal to the same thing being equal to one another, Rs. 2,250 of to-day should in the nature at order correspond to £150. But according to the current rate of exchange Rs. 2,250 is equal to as much as to £169. Thus it is evident that the current rate of exchange is in marked disparity with the prevailing price level; on the other hand, the fact that despite the higher rate of exchange the prices persist on a parity with 1/4d. shows that the Indian prices are resisting adjustment to the 1/6d. ratio.

4. Before Government proceed further with their programme of deflation, the Committee of the Indian Chamber would invite their serious consideration to the position indicated above. It seems to the Committee that both Government and the Currency Commission have drawn wrong conclusions from the figures of the price movements. What really is an unimpeachable evidence in favour of an adjustment to 1s. 4d. ratio has been misconstrued by them as showing a parity with 1/6d. ratio. The programme of deflation moreover, raises two important issues; firstly, if Government are justified in frittering away the gold resources as it is undoubtedly the case when transfer is made through the Currency; secondly, should Government balance be dissipated in cancelling the "ad hoc" securities?. The first course is open to criticism because even under the gold bullion standard India requires to jealously guard her gold and the gold asset jeopardises the establishment of a gold bullion standard. But far grave is the case with the cancellation of "ad hoc" securities which is nothing short of using up the tax payers' current and capitalised money for the purpose of currency contraction. The gravity of the action is all the more heightened, as there are at the present moment insistent calls on Government's revenue and loan funds for remission of taxation and of provincial contribution and for capital expenditure in connection with the scheme of social and economic well-being of the people.

NEW TURKEY,

MUSTAFA KEMAL'S REVIEW

LEAGUE OF EASTERN PEOPLES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, Nov. 9.

Last week the Grand National Assembly at Angora was opened by the President of the Republic with a speech in the course of which he reviewed the last year's activities of the Government, outlined its future internal and foreign policy and expressed the determination to follow the course so far adopted for uplifting the Turkish nation, with full resoluteness.

The buildings of the Assembly were crowded with deputies, visitors, members of the Diplomatic Corps except the British Charge de Affairs; the President addressing the deputies in his energetic and convincing tone from the high rostrum, overhung by a tablet bearing the words "Sovereignty belongs to the Nation," presented an impressive sight.

The present session is the last one in the life of this Assembly after which it would be dissolved not by a Presidential Decree, but by the decision of its own majority and the country will be called upon to elect its rulers (President of the Republic and the deputies) by means of a general election. At the time of the opening of the Parliament last week, Marshal Fevzi Pasha, Head of the Turkish General Staff, to whom, besides the Ghazi Pasha, the Turkish nation owes its rejuvenation, occupied the President's box in the Distinguished Visitors' gallery. This has been taken by some as a very significant event. It is surmised that the Ghazi Pasha will not stand as a candidate for re-election to the Post of the President of the Republic, but will forego his right in favour of the Marshal. It appears to be a rather far-fetched idea; for, the Turkish nation will hardly be reconciled to the fact that the Ghazi should give up its leadership before some more years. Yet such a possibility is not outside the sphere of practical politics.

RADICAL REFORMS.

The important parts of the Presidential speech are:—"This year, our noble nation" the President said, "came to occupy the place it deserved. The new laws which we have been promulgating for the last two years have been put into practice and gave satisfactory results.

"I feel proud to say that the Republican regime has established peace and order throughout the length and breadth of the country. The ills from which our body politic suffered could not be cured by means of half measures, and the Republic could never condescend to adopt them. Radical Reforms which have been undertaken from time to time have begun to bear fruit. We are determined to follow resolutely the course which the needs of our country demand and which our principles and capability inspire us to adopt.

"Not only has peace and security been established in the land, but also the nation-building departments have been working favourably. The construction of roads and railways has progressed much. It is certain that the Nation approves of your activities undertaken for the sake of removing the obstacles that blockaded its way to progress and supports you in those measures which you have adopted for making up the bi-way separating your country from contemporary civilisation and progress. All those who, finding their selfish ends baffled by the nation's progress, try to obstruct its path, shall stand as they have stood so far, condemned in he eyes of the people.

"For counteracting the efforts which are made for leading our nation astray, we have promulgated the "Maintenace of Order Law." In case emergency, I hope, the Assembly shall extend the period of its life.

"The steady increase in the capital of our national banks is a proof of the propitious development of our economic resources. Surveys have been made for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of developing our heavy industry. The supreme economic council shall be founded this year for guiding all the economical activities from one central point.....

"Agriculture forms the key industry of the country. I admit that we have not a sufficient number of experts in this field. We are ready to engage the services of foreign specialists for accomplishing more than what we have so far done in this field.....

"We are struggling for improving the health of the nation and the fighting against various epidemics and diseases. The Red Crescent Society has done a lot in the field and should be helped by all.....

"In the field of Public Instruction, we first of all required teachers for primary schools and steps have been taken for that. The "Culture and Training Department" has been established for guiding all the educational activities on definite lines throughout the country....

A PACIFIC FOREIGN POLICY.

"In our foreign affairs, we have all along followed a pacific policy. We have friendly relations with Russia with whom we signed the neutrality pact. The delimitation of the Russo-Turkish Caucasian boundary is amicably concluded. We have very cordial relations with Persia, which have been ratified by you. We are glad to see the efforts which this neighbour of ours is making for ensuring its progress and the integrity of its country. We are very much pleased to see the efforts of Persian Nationalists crowned with success. Our relations with Afghanistan are also very friendly. The delimitation of the Syrian and Iraqnian frontiers of ours will lead to the establishment of good neighbourly relations with France and England. This shows that the line of policy followed by us in our relations with Oriental Nations is free from harm to anybody and is inspired by the desire of mutual good-will and tranquillty. In the Balkans we are on friendly terms with every nation living there and are deeply interested in the maintenance of peace in that part of the world. We maintain peaceful relations with other nations as Italy, etc., and are the enthusiastic supporters of open diplomacy.

"Our finances are also improving and we hope to have balanced budgets henceforward. The method of assessment of some newly levied taxes is to be modified so that unnecessary burden may not be east upon our people.....

"Our Army has improved both morally and materially and has attained to the degree necessary for undertaking the defence of the country.

"At the end of this Session, when our terms of office shall end we shall return back to the nation its sacred trust, I am sure, we shall be delighted to see our task fulfilled and our duties conscientiously carried out." (Cries of "If it please God.")

"I repeat with a sense of gratitude that our nation honours those who serve it and damns those who wittingly or unwittingly injure its interests....."

The President finished his speech amid prolonged cheers and shouts of "Long live Ghazi", "Long live the Republic."

THE LEAGUE OF EASTERN NATIONS.

Last week the Washington Ambassador of China and the Master of Ceremonies of the Persian Court were the honoured guests at Angora. Special ceremonies were observed in connection with the reception of the latter. The Turkish Press which was so far rather reluctant openly to write anything about an Asiatic Federation, has now begun to use such captions as "League of Oriental Nations" in bold type. Special importance is attached to these visits here and it is said that foundations of an Asiatic Federation consisting of Russia, China, Japan, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, etc., are being slowly but surely laid. Mirza Temur Tash, the Persian Master of Ceremonies came here via Moscow where he met Soviet Diplomats.

COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY

In November 1926, the cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay City was 154 as against 153 in the preceding month. The index number for food was 152, one point lower than in the month of October 1926.

In October 1926, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 147 as against 149 in the previous month. As compared with September 1926, there was a fall of 5 points in the food group and of one point in the non-food group. There was a fall of 5 points in cereals and of one point in pulsea which led to a fall of 5 points in the index for food grains.

EUROPEAN COST OF LIVING.

The European Cost of Living Index number for October 1926 was 158 which is one point lower than the index number for July 1926 which was 159. The index number for food was 171 as compared with 172 for July 1926. The decline in the food index was mainly due to a fall of 3 points in "food-stores." The 'fuel and lighting' group went up by 3 points as a result of an increase in the prices of coal and kerosene oil. The index number for clothing was lower by one point during the quarter under review.

During October 1926 the number of disputes was seven all of which occurred in cotton mills one in Ahmedabad and the rest in Bombay. The number of working people involved in all these seven disputes was 6,120 and the number of working days lost was 14,358.

IMPROVEMENT OF BENARES GHATS.

KASHI SUDHAR TRUST'S APPEAL

The Kashi Tirth Sudhar Trust which has been registered as a trust under the Charitable Endowment Act XX of 1890 has been principally created for (1) improvement and repairs to ghats of Benares, (2) removing impurities that get into the Ganga water and make it unfit for drinking, (3) for preservation of sacred Tirths in the city and its environs

A memorial has been submitted by me in my capacity as President to His Excellency asking for help in achieving the object which every Hindu holds dear to heart. We also prayed to H. E. the Viceroy to give us an opportunity of presenting our address at the time of H.E.'s visit to Benares and stressing the necessity for H.E.'s taking the lead in the matter by an early consideration of the vital problems of preserving the ghats which are the beauty spot of India and purifying the water of mother Ganges which has been rendered impure by the discharge of sewage in it also for making an appeal for funds from Indians of all denominations so that the destruction of the ghats might be averted and a scheme for the construction of an intercepting drain be carried through for receiving the sullage and sewerage of the city and discharging it at a spot beyond the river Burna where it joins the Ganges.

POTENCY OF GANGES WATERS.

The scheme is under preparation by the Municipal Department but the Municipality has not the funds to finance it. We want outside help. Scientists have found a peculiar potency in the waters of the Ganges for the improvement of Health of those who bathe in it and who drink its water but we have found by analysis that where the sewerage water has no chance of getting mixed up and flowing with the vitalising fluid it retains all its disease producing qualities and we often find men and women bathing and drinking the water of the Ganges near the spot where the dirty water is discharged in the river.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FIGURES

The American Social Seicnce Research Council appointed a special committee in 1924 to examine the social effects of migratory movements. This committee charged the American National Bureau of Economic Research to draw up complete statistics on the subject. The Bureau in turn decided that it could not do better than ask the competent branch of the International Labour Officee to undertake the task. Consequently at the request of Professor F. Willcox, and with the financial aid of the Research Bureau, the Migration Service of the International Labour Office undertook an examination of the archives and libraries of ten cities of Europe.

In the short space of ten months a large quantity of material was discovered with the help of the officials of 70 different countries Statistics of Great Britain go back to the 17th century. For Germany, France, Austria, Hungary and the U. S. A. they date from the 18th century.

In accordance with its undertaking, on the 15th of July of this year the International Labour Office handed over to Professor Willcox, who came to Geeneva expressly to ascertain the progress made, 340 national tables embracing figures for 166 countries, and 35 international statistical tables. The value of the inquiry was highly appreciated. The report will appear at the beginning of next year and will contain an introduction and a number of special notes.

THE STANDARD OF LIFE.

What is the standard of life of any one class of the community, in a given country, at a given moment? This question must be answered before a comparison can be made with the standard of another class, or with that of thee same class in another country, or with its own standard of life in the immediate or distant past.

Comparisons of this nature are made, not only by sociologoists but by workers and employers whenever they discuss and criticise conditions or collective agreements.

Do the higher nominal wages paid in other countries enable the wage-earners to enjoy a higher standard of life, or do they merely correspond to the higher price of commodities? Are the wages which the workers demand during a period of rising prices calculated in such a way as to compensate exactly for the increase in the price of the goods they consume? Answers to these questions can only be furnished if statistics are available showing how the head of the family draws up his budget, how he employs his income, what he buys and on what scale.

Such statistics are in existence, but comparison between them is rendered difficult by the fact that they are compiled on different systems. The International Labour Office, has however, just published a study dealing with "Methods of Conducting Family Budget Enquiries" (Studies and Reports, Series N, No. 9), in which an attempt has been made to compare and coordinate existing methods.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Disputes between employers and workers in industrial undertakings, with either party endeavouring to turn such disputes to his advantage by the use of the strike or lock-out, result every year in the loss of a large number of working hours to the countries concerned. It is of the utmost importance for the statesman who seeks to guard against these conflicts, as well as for those whose business it is to study their economic or social consequences, to have the fullest information as to their frequency and severity.

In regard to unemployment insurance, which has developed so extensively within the last few years, and is now in force in seventeen countries, the contributions needed can only be guessed at in the absence of reliable statistics of industrial disputes and of accurate information as to the relation between economic circumstances and the number of such disputes.

Moreover, where they do exist, it is often difficult to utilise the statistics on account of the widely different systems under which they have been compiled. The International Labour Office has just issued a study on the "Methods of Compiling Statistics of Industrial Disputes" (Studies and Reports, Series N, No. 10), in which an attempt has at last been made to lay down certain general rules.

KHOLAPUR AND RAYAGAD SIVAJI MEMORIAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

Kholapur, of the Maharatta States, bears some sort of direct relation with Sivaji Maharajh, the State having been founded by Tara Bai Sahib widow of Raj Ram Maharajah who ruled over the Maharattas with his 'gadi' at Rayagad Fort where the Great Sivaji had his 'samadhi' if one may say so of the death of a King, but whatever it may be, people in India believe in his greatness, and especially on this side of the Southern Maharatta Country, there are very few who even today do not regard his name with religious favour. Late Lokamanya Tilak was the first to start what was then called the worship of the Sivaji cult. He was condemned by the Government for that, but to him Sivaji worship remained more than a cult. It will be remembered that the first Great Sivaji festival was held at Rayagad in 1896 and ever since this old fort in Kolaba District (Mahad Taluk) has become a place of pilgrimage. Hundreds of people go all the year round to make their obeisance at the samadi, and there is no place (anything like a 'Dharmasala') on the top of the hill for people to rest during their stay there. It is, therefore, good news that a committee has been formed and public subscription is being collected for the purpose of building a Dharmasala at Rayagad. The committee has been very active and the way on which Mr. P. S. Athavale of Bhor State who has been deputed by the committee to collect funds taps at all possible sources show that this committee means 'business' and "no sleeping over" as many committees do. Sir Leslie Wilson has given Rs. 200 to this Fund and armed with this sympathy from the Governor, Mr. Athavale has had very little difficulty in making the Maharatta Chiefs open their purse strings in respect of a cause which ought to be so near and dear to their hearts. The Maharaja of Kolhapur has so far given Rs. 300, but it would appear that Mr. Athavale has been promised a bigger sum when His Highness visits the Fort shortly. Many of the Cinema Companies in Kolhapur have given a night's collections to this Fund and other arrangements are being made by Mr. Athavale to collect as much money as he can.

AN M. L. C.'S CONFESSION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last Saturday, there was an elocution competition at the Framji Cawasji Hall, when Justice Talyarkhan presided, and distributed prizes to three successful students, Miss Chubb, Mr. Nanavatty and Mr. Mehta. Justice Talyarkhan delivered a fine speech in his usual felicitous style, congratulated Mr. P. J. Marzban, Editor of the "Jame-Jamshed" on his success at the recent Council election, and called upon him to give to the audience an iden of what he intended to do in the Provincial Council. And pray, what programme did Mr. Murzban place before his hearers? Nill! He said that to tell the truth, he had not thought of it at all till then! That as the elections were just over, he would go for a change, and then think out matters calmly.

Just think of it, Sir! An Editor, who had time enough to extoll Mr. Dumasia week after week; an Editor who had leisure enough to raise the communal bogey day after day; an Editor, who had sufficient time to go from house to house and bank to bank; had no time to think of his own programme of work in the Council! A more damaging confession than this, there can hardly be.

Let Mr. Marzban blow his own trumpets in his own paper; he has never seen for himself.

(1) That he has no following amongst the intelligent section of the Parsi community.

(2) That during the recent Assembly election, Parsi voters gave their votes freely to Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Jamnadas, regardless of "Jame's" daily shriekh for communal voting; and

(3) That the sister communities are beginning to realise, that "Jame-Jamshed" is not the keeper of Parsi conscience; nor is it the voice of the Parsi intelligentsia in matters of public interest.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

December 4.

FIRE IN VENUS CINEMA.

A fire broke out in the Venus Cinema, Chinchpokly Road on Sunday night by overheating of the machinery. The fire brigade was summoned and the fire was put out soon. The machinery of the Cinema was damaged to the extent of Rs. 1,500 and the building to the extent of Rs. 100. The machinery and the building are insured.

The portion of the fourth floor of a building at Old Police Court Lane, Fort, collapsed suddenly on Sunday noon. The building was old and dilapidated and was quite vacant. The building is owned by Allabux Hyderalli. The fire brigade were informed.

STUDENTS' HANDICRAFT

EXHIBITION IN AHMEDABAD

At the suggestion of Mr. K. S. Vakil, M. Ed. (Leeds), the Educational Inspector, N. D. an exhibition of educational hand work was held on an extensive scale this year at the P. R. Training College for Men and the Mahalaxmi Training College for Women from the 25th November to 28th November both days inclusive. The educational institutions of the whole of Gujarat, took part in it not only by sending in their best specimens of hand work but by actually coming down in a large concourse to witness it. Exhibits made by boys were exhibited at the P. R. Training College for Men and those made by girls were arranged in the Mahalaxmi Training College for Women. Eight spacious halls of the P. R. Training College for Men were occupied by the exhibits that came from institutions for males, while nine halls of the Mahalaxmi Training College for women were filled with exhibits sent by institutions for girls and women. In the compound of the P. R. Training College for Men, the visitors were entertained by students who performed experiments in physics and chemistry through out all the sessions.

The collection of pictures on geographical scenes and natural history and the different views of the nursery school were specially attractive and instructive to teachers. The set of montessorce apparatus and other up-to-date materials acquired by Mr. Vakil for reading, and drawing proved of much benefit to the teching agency. The charts on fraction and decimal in the section on Mathematics, story illustrations by pictures in the section on language, and several other items of interest including knitting, Sewing, embroideries and other specimens of cottage industries formed a special feature of the exhibition.

LABOUR IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence appearing in your column regarding the nomination of three members to represent Labour in the Bombay Legislative Council, I beg to bring to the notice of Government, that considering the work and sacrifice as well as interest taken by Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla from the commencement of Labour movement in this city, there is no better gentleman than Mr. Jhabavalla to represent Labour in the Bombay Legislative Council.

I might further bring to the notice of Government that a general meeting of the representatives of all the Unions was held at the Servant of India Society Hall to select candidates to represent Labour in the Legislative Council, during the last month, and the name of Mr. Jhabvala was chosen as the most deserving. At the same time the public of Bombay will bear with me that the name of Mr. Jhavballa is a house-hold word, among the labouring classes of this city. If Mr. Jhabvalla's nomination is overlooked at this critical position of Labour, the major portion of the citizens of Bombay, who belong to the labouring class, will be greatly disappointed. There is no ground, for such a popular gentleman, who has thoroughly studied the true needs of Labour, to be deprived of his right to represent the Labour interest in the Legislative Council.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

C. P. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

AKOLA, Dec. 6.

It has been decided to hold a Central Provinces and Berar Women's Conference on the 30th and 31st instant at Akola. The Conference will discuss the social, legal and political rights of women. A Reception Committee has been formed. Rupees three and two have been fixed as fees for membership of the Reception Committee and delegates respectively.—F.P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A Free Press message from Rangoon under date the 4th instant says:— Complaint has been field to-day by Rev. D. Sarman of Burma Budhist Mission against Mr. S Bhattacharjee, Editor, and Mr. S. A. S Tyabjee M.L.C. Printer and Publisher of the "Rangoon Mail" for defamation in respect of an article published in the paper on Budhism and Theosophy.

A message from Lahore states:—Police investigations in the case in which examination papers were stolen from the room of an university professor some months ago have resulted in the arrest of three persons who will be put shortly on their trial.—A. P.

The Dutch vessel Gorjistan with Cargo from Java while coming into port yestedray apparently got out of hand and ran into a ferry pontoon at Rajgunge which she badly damaged. She then went around in the Hooghly but was saved by the anchor holding her in check. The Port Commissione tug "Rescue was sat to take her off.—A. P.

Air Ministry announces that India General Service Medal for 1918 in silver with clasp of Waziristan for 1925 will be granted to the Air Force men who participated in operations in Waziristan between 9th March to 1st May 1925 under Wing Commander Pink and who located the tank at Miram Shah, Sararogha and Khirgi. Individuals who are already entitled to the medal will receive the clasp only and individuals who are already qualified for the medal with clasp of Waziristan for 1921 1924 or clasp only will be given the option of receiving 1921/1924 clasp or 1925 clasp.—Reuter.

MR. J. H. BHARUCHA HONOURED

BRAJENDRANATH SEAL'S APPRECIATION

In the course of his speech in presenting Mr. J. H. Bharucha of the Mysore University to His Highness the Maharaj on the occasion of the conferring of the degree of D. Lit on him, Sir Brajendranath Seal, Vice-Chancellor of the University said:—

Mr. Bhabha's memorable services to the cause of education in Mysore have left an indelible record. He came to Mysore, just half a century ago, as Vice-Principal of the Central College. Before that he had been a Professor of the Elphinstone College and a Fellow of the Bombay University. And for a third of a century thereafter, in various positions, as Vice-Principal of the Central College, as Principal of the Maharaja's College, as Secretary to Government in the Education Department, and finally as the Head of the Department, he helped to build up the State educational organisations on modern lines.

HIS CONSTRUCTIVE ZEAL.

Every sphere of educational activity bore witnesses to his (Mr. Bharucha's) constructive zeal and untiring energy. From village schools in the interior to colleges in the towns, from the Maharaja's College which he helped to raise to the status of a first grade college to the Normal School of Training College there were very few educational developments on which he did not leave the impress of his organising powers. It was in recognition of his place in the annals of education in Mysore that the apt and distinctive title of Munir-Ul-Talim, the Light of Teaching, was conferred on him sixteen years ago. And he has kept the light burning still. As a member of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science he has been intimately associated with its establishment and expansion. He has also been an honoured and esteemed Fellow of the Mysore University, from its very inception; and the University has greatly benefited by his wise counsel and independent judgment on many a memorable ocasion.

His address to the Convocation of this University four years ago showed a remarkable grip of the problems of University organisation, and not the least of his services to the University and the cause of education was rendered by him only recently, in his capacity as a representative of the University of Mysore and Bombay, at the Congress of the Universities of the British Empire.

In honouring Mr. Bhabha, the University honours a distinguished representative of learning and culture. Above all, in honouring him, this University declares that educational service is as vital and essential as any other form of national service, and that as one of the purest forms of patriotic endeavour it is eminently worthy of the sufferages of the people as well as of their enlightened and cultured representatives in the house of learning.

At Pontypridd before eight thousand spectators on Saturday under the Northern Union rules Wales beat New Zealanders (All Blacks) by thirty-four points to eight.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

NO WESTERN IMITATION.

ITS AIM AND FUNCTIONS.

The statement which has recently been made that the Principal of the School of Art "signed a Resolution passed by the Government of India that there are no artists in India good enough to carry out the work of New Delhi" is entirely without foundation.

Another suggestion which has been publicly put forward in certain quarters that the Decorations painted by the students of the Bombay School of Art for the Durbar Hall Government House were "whitewashed over on account of certain artistic flaws" is also baseless. These panels had always been removed, annually, on account of the dampness of the building, and replaced in the dry season. They were finally not replaced because the Principal reported that repeated removals had greatly injured them; and it was thought desirable to preserve the paintings from destruction.

INDIAN TALENT IN ART.

There has been considerable public discussion of late on the subject of the Bombay School of Art and its work. The criticisms that have been made are, generally speaking, that the Indian Art taught in the Bombay School of Art has no individuality, and is merely an imitation of Western Art in its more degenerate form, and that the School has not assisted in the advancement of Indian Art, but has, in fact, retarded it.

Government do not regard healthy controversy on Indian Art as either unwelcome or unprofitable; but ill-informed criticism based upon entirely erroneous ideas may be definitely detrimental to those objects which both the public and Government have at heart. It is desired, therefore, to place the facts before the public and to make clear the position of Government in relation to the School of Art.

The question of particular interest to the public is whether the instruction given in the School of Art is such as to stimulate Indian talent; and in considering the present position of Indian Art it will be found that the outlook of the Indian artists genuinely eager for the advancement of art, and the outlook of those responsible for the training of the art students, are fundamentally the same. Both the artists and those responsible for the students agree as to the main object they have in view, but the practical proposals for attaining that object may sometimes differ. That is very natural when the function and situation of professional artists are contrasted with the function and situation of those responsible for the training of art students. The authorities of the School of Art have to evolve and to be guided by an educational policy that must take into consideration the standards and the courses of study prescribed for various examinations. Practical methods have to be decided upon by Government with a view to the future career and livelihood of the students. So there are Government Certificates, and appointments for art teachers, and other practical adjustments to popular needs; and such considerations must inevitably influence and guide the work actually done by the students in the School. For these reasons there will be found many kinds of work in the School of Art in Bombay and mand grades in each category. There is a section of the School which exists for the training of teachers of drawing: in another the beginnings of higher art are taught: while another section provides training in advanced painting and modelling for those students who are desirous of adopting the hazardous calling of the artist. Architecture, Painting, Modelling, the Applied Arts and Crafts are all represented in this interesting union of the Fine and Applied Arts which is comprised within the generic title of "The School of Art," and which has gradually been evolved from a small nucleus of pottery and elementary drawing classes. Improvements have been brought in; new ground has been opened, in this or that direction, according to developing art tendencies in India; for Bombay has not remained indifferent to the current problems of art. The School of Art to-day is the natural expansion of the idea which inspired its beginnings under the late Mr. Lookwood Kipling, and Mr. Terry, and which fostered its further development when, at a time now far distant, another of its Principals, Mr. Griffiths, was sent by Government, with his students, to the Ajanta Caves, to make those Caves known to the world at large, for the first time, as the only natural inspiration for Indian Art. The founding of the Architectural School was another clear advance; and the establishment of the class of Indian Decorative Painting popularly known as the class of Mural Painting in 1919-20, a class for which eight scholarships are annually given, was a very big step forward, and the logical extension and consolidation of all these efforts. Since that date the policy of encouraging characteristic Indian talent in all departments of the School has been pursued undeviatingly. It is the policy for which the School of Art has always stood, but the class of Mural Painting became the point of focus for intensive efforts in this direction. The function of the School of Art is not to create a demand, but to equip its students of varying attainments in all the various branches of art, by which a living can be made in India at the present time. Mural painting, Oil Painting, Landscape Painting, Indian designing, Pictorial Composition, Modelling, and the Art Crafts are all requisite branches of knowledge. The School cannot teach one particular line only but must teach many such lines. While remaining always on the alert to bring out the characteristic Indian genius for free hand drawing, space filling, and designing wherever it is to be found, it cannot afford to neglect the other necessary branches for which no ancient Indian precedents exist, such as landscape painting, portrait painting (in the sense in which it is now in demand) and oil painting generally, a medium unknown to the Indian artists of old. In fact, the School of Art should place before the students, as far as possible, some of those broader facilities for study which many Indian artists have gone to seek in the Art Schools of Europe despairing of finding them in India.

NOT MERE IMITATION.

Every Art School of repute in the world fully recognises the fact that it has justified its existence if it can from time to time turn out two or three first class potential artists; and an Art School is run for that specific purpose. The work of such a School is tested by the best work of the few; and students educated by the system of training in the Bombay School of Art are producing this first class work which has found distinguished patrons. Outline, form, proportion, perspective, etc., are part of the necessary equipment of the artist in any country in the world, and as such they are taught in the Bombay School of Art. Students are also exercised in Pictorial Composition, in any subject that they or the school authorities may choose, and are asked to execute these compositions in any style that appeals to them. In the result it is found that some have utilised a Western technique, some an Oriental technique, and some a mixture of both; but that every student has expressed, in his own way, his own individuality. An artist, be he Indian or European, may paint as he likes, be the style what it may, so long as it represents his naturally selected or inborn mode of expression. The School is doing its duty by these young men and women in instructing them in the principles of art and leaving them free to select their own style of painting and modelling when they leave the school. It is very difficult all the world over for art students to make a livelihood, and India's noble heritage of Ancient Art must not be converted by strained analogies into a burden to hamper the Indian art student, and artist of to-day in this struggle for recognition.

The annual exhibitions of the School of Art give the fullest opportunity to the public to examine the work of every department of the School, and to see what has been done; and a visit to one of these exhibitions would show how very wide of the mark are criticisms such as those referred to in the first paragraph of this note.

KOLHAPUR DURBAR AND ITS JAGIRDARS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An Associated Press message from Poona dated November 13, says that the Kolhapur Durbar has approached the British Government for the grant of more direct powers of control over its feudatory chiefs and jagirdars who number nine and that six of them, fearing that the grant of more powers to the Kolhapur Durbar will reduce them to the position of mere landowners, have memorialised the Bombay Government not to grant the Durbar's request. If the information (viz., that the Kolhapur Durbar has approached the British Government, is true, there is nothing surprising in it. Because, it is no secret that some of the feudatory chiefs and jagirdars under the Durbar have been, for some time past and particularly since the present Maharajah ascended the "gadi," defying or circumventing the orders of the Durbar and doing acts calculated to question the suzerainty of the Durbar. It appears that, on account of the recalcitrant policy adopted by some of the fendatory chiefs towards the Durbar, a deadlock has been created in the judicial administration of those feudatory states and in the fight between the Durbar and its feudatory states, the people of those states suffer the most, being deprived of the advange of of a definite judicial decision in matters of dispute. In fact, the relation between the Kolhapur Durbar and some of its feudatory chiefs appears to be so strained that the intervention of the British Government has become inevitable.

Now, a peep into the historical aspect of the whole question of the relations between the Kolhapur Durbar and its feudatory chiefs and jagirdars will be pertinent to the issue. It was in 1731 that Kolhapur and Satara became separate states each having jagirdars under it who managed their own jagirs. With the overthrow of the Peshwas the British Government appeared on the scene as overlord and entered into treaties with the Rajahs of Satara and Kolhapur. While doing so, the seignorial rights of the Rajah over his feudatory chiefs and jagirdars were maintained intact even though certain of the higher jagirdars were placed, to some extent under the supervision of the Political Agent. As for Kolhapur, it is Article 8 of the treaty of 20th October, 1862, that determines the relation between the Durbar and its feudatory chiefs and jagirdars. Article 8 read as follows: "That certain of the higher jagirdars such as the Pratinidhi of Vishalgur, Pant Amatya of Bowra, the chiefs of Kagal, Ichilkaranjee, Kaphee, torgal, etc. (9 in number) should be considered as still in some degree under the supervision of the Political Agent who should act, as far as circumstances will permit, in co-operation with the Rajah's Government.... The supervision proposed to be retained over these Sirdars and the guardianship of such of them as may be minors, by the British Government acting in concert with the Rajah are not intended in any way to infringe the seignorial rights of the Rajah but merely to secure good Government and to prevent those disputes which in old days were frequently the cause of disturbance and bloodshed.

Probably, the friction between the Kolhapur Dubar and feudatory chiefs seems to have arisen from a desire on the part of the latter to become independent of the former and to be directly under the British Government just as the jagirdars of Satara and some others in the S. M. Country states are. However legitimate this desire may be, it cannot be conceded without sufficient justification and reason. Satara was annexed by the British Government and consequently the jagirdars of Satara came directly under the British Government. Arguing on the same analogy, the feudatory chiefs of Kolhapur may justly hope to come directly under the British Government if and when Kolhapur becomes a part and parcel of British India and not until then.

The existing factiousness in the State of Kolhapur, engineered by responsible persons in the feudatory states and supported by interested persons from adjoining British territory seems to be the root cause of the present agitation on the part of the feudatory chiefs. As an instance of the support given to the agitation from British India, I may refer to an article—a pretty long one indeed—which appeared in "Samsthani Swarajya," and Anglo-Marathi weekly published from Poona and edited by Mr. A. V. Patwardhan of the Servants of India Society. The article not only introduces many irrelevant matters but condemns in a round about manner the administration of the State (Kolhapur) without sufficient data. The article, again, while recognising the non-intervention policy of the British Government, pleads for a Commission being sent—of course by the British Government—to Kolhapur to enquire into the administration of the State. I can say at once that such a plea is tantamount to casting reflections on the capacity and ability of the British Political Officer stationed at Kolhapur. It may be that the administration of the State is not what it ought to be, but certainly, it is not what the article says it is. The dawn of a new era is there and ere long Kolhapur is bound to become one of the best governed Native States in India. Let not the fault finders be too hasty. Under these circumstances, if the Durbar has approached the British Government, it will be only in the fitness of things that the British Government do intervene and settle up the relations between the parties once and for all.—Yours, etc.,

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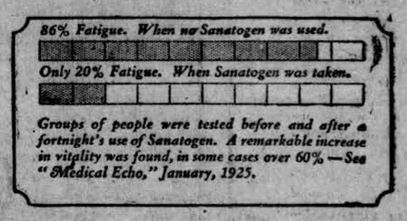
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